THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 17.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT *or* PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroattia at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 oclock p. m.*

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do..... ...	pts	do	12		do
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Superior ....do		do	24		do
London particular ...do		do	26		do
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do do...	pts	do	12		do
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do.....do		do	39		do
do..... .....do	pts	do	21		do
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Camberwell, March 1851.

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Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint		Size round top of thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of sleeve at wrist.		Do. Do. Calf.	
Size round top of arm		Do. Do. Waist.	
Do. Do. Chest over the Coat.		Do. Do. Hips.	
Do. Do. under do.		HAT.	
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VOL. 1.] FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 17.

THE COMING MAIL.—Our local contemporaries are indulging in speculations as to the cause of the non-arrival as yet of the Overland Mail of the 24th May, which is now several days overdue; and it appears to be agreed on all hands that the chances are more in favor of its being brought down by a sailing vessel than by a Steamer as was at first believed to be the arrangement. Up to the time of our going to press the anxiously looked for signal of the Mail's approach had not been made.

OUR SUPPLY OF WATER.—The energetic measures of Government, and the benevolent labours of Ram Lal just saved us during last hot season from that most distressing of all dearths—a dearth of water; and now a bounteous Providence has, by the copious rains of an early monsoon, dispelled all our fears on that head. But are we to do nothing for the future? There is, we hear, a scheme on foot to bring in a large supply from Salsette, at the expense of several lakhs of rupees,—a scheme which probably never will be sanctioned by the Court of Directors. Meanwhile there is running off from the East side of Malabar Hill into Back Bay as much fine pure water as would fill two of the largest tanks on the Island. Close by the Parsee Fire Temple on the road side, and just below the house occupied by our late Chief Engineer, a fine stream of water ran from July to October last year, which if by pipes it had been carried into some of our half filled tanks, would have done more than all that was done, at the simple expence of forming a connection between this stream and the town. The same stream has already begun to flow, and by the drainage from the hill will be supplied with an abundance of pure water till the rainy season is over. Why is not this taken advantage of, and the supply of water which is now wasted and allowed to mix up with the brine of the ocean, preserved for the benefit of the community? The distance to the verge of the Esplanade is scarcely more than two miles, and the elevation is sufficient to carry the water to most parts of the native town.

THE SOCIAL STATE OF THE RYOTS.—India is at present almost solely dependant upon the productions of the soil for the sustenance of its vast and increasing population: the state of the agricultural population, then, is one that demands the close attention of the Politician, and should awaken the sympathies of the Philanthropist. The *let well alone* system is only better than the *ever meddling* inasmuch as the former probably has in it some things that are the positive results of experience, while in the latter all is uncertain theory. Yet surely with our aids, of science, and with the experience of so many other countries in different stages of civilization, to guide us, we may find some medium between the mere adoption of all that has been handed down from father to son from unknown ages by a half civilized race, and the rash introduction of changes for which the country is not prepared? Perhaps there is no class of people, even in India, that is farther behind than the agricultural population of the Deccan. During the Maratha Empire the Marathas lived as much by plundering their neighbours, as by cultivating the soil. The constant draughts required to recruit the armies of Gujarat, Gwalior, and Indore, gave a forced stimulus to the population, while it made the tilling of the ground seem a mean and servile occupation. When then, the country came into the possession of the British, and those remittances which had been before so abundant were stopped; when soldiers of fortune no more returned to settle in their native villages, and spend in beautifying its temples, deepening the old wells and digging new ones, the money they had collected in foreign lands, the Deccan received a shock from which it is but just recovering.

Independant, however, of this and all other local and partial causes, there is one social evil which stands greatly in the way of the improvement of the country, and which we think admits of an easy, though it may be rather a slow, remedy: we allude to the idleness in which the great body of the agricultural population spend one third of the year. In the Deccan, most of the land produces but one crop annually, and that is raised during the time the soil is moistened by the periodical rains. A small portion of the land, called garden-land, it is true produces two crops, but then the ground must be regularly watered from tanks, which are expensive to construct, or wells, which are not easily dug; and there is also an additional land-tax to be paid on ground so cultivated. The consequence is, that where such means of irrigation already exist they are taken advantage of, but where they do not, there is not in the present race of ryots either the energy or capital required to bring them into existence; and for the want of them they spend nearly half their time in idleness, content to drag out a lazy monotonous life, injuring themselves and the country in general of those benefits which would flow from spending their time in works of industry. The great desideratum at present, then, is to engage the ryots in constructing the means of irrigation: once constructed, they would require no inducement to make use of them.

The following conversation on this subject, given as nearly as possible verbatim, that actually took place between a traveller and a number of Ryots at a village where the former was resting one day during the hot season, will exhibit this subject in a clearer light than any words of ours:—

T. You seem to have at present nothing to do: are all your agricultural operations for the season completed?

R. All completed; we have at present nothing to do but to sit down and talk about the news of the village, till the evening, when we go home to dinner.

T. Your land seems but poor: is there no way of improving it, and making it yield additional produce, so as to supply you with more food and better clothing?

R. None whatever; we are poor people, as you see, —there is no help for it—it is our destiny.

T. I see there the dry bed of a rivulet: does it not fill with water during the rains?

R. Oh yes, and quantities of water flow on and pass away, and swell that large river you see in the distance.

T. If you could stop that water would it not be a fine thing? and then you might convey it over several of those low-lying fields, and have a good second crop.

R. An excellent idea; but who is to construct the bund that is to keep back the water, or dig the tank that is to retain it? If the Government would do so we should be greatly indebted to them.

T. But why can't you do it yourselves? You have nothing to do you confess. A large tank dug close by this *nulla* (*torrent bed*) would fill with water during the rains, and you yourselves would derive the benefit of it.

R. No, No—we could not dig it.

T. Why not? you have nothing now to do you tell me.

R. Why, Sir, to tell you the truth, if we were to begin a work of that kind we should require to take two meals a day, whereas at present we can only afford to take one.

Our friend the traveller's mouth was completely shut by this new form of the *argumentum ad ventrem* which he had never encountered before and he was obliged fairly to give in; but being a man of reflection he afterwards thought that if he had had the Government confidence, and could have persuaded the authorities to offer the poor ryots the second meal while they were engaged in doing the work, he would have been able to bring them to the test, and see whether their reply was a mere get off or a genuine excuse. Being also a man of charitable ideas, he was inclined to believe the excuse a real one, and has since entertained the idea that if the ryots were aided in the construction of such works, benefit would redound to all parties. If water were forthcoming, the Government could lay on the ryots whom they had thus aided, an additional assessment to the exent of one half the usual rate for garden-lands; the ryots with their two meals and work would be happier than lying idle with one, and the profits of the second crop would enable them to clothe themselves and families better, and give likewise an additional excitement to commerce and manufactures.

We believe Government do aid in such works to a small extent, and we have heard that where the new Survey Assessment has been introduced, and the ryots made to feel confident that the land tax will not be increased, such works have begun to be constructed without any extraneous aid; but there is required something upon a much larger scale than anything that has yet been effected, to bring out fully the resources of the country. There should, we think, be a systematic devotion of a portion of the revenues annually to encourage such works, till the country from February to June, instead of looking like a vast desert, assumes the appearence of a succession of gardens. This is a subject, however, to which we must [illegible] return.

Converts, and Marriage.—*It is hardly possible* to overrate the importance of the decision recently delivered at Madras in regard to the Marriage Rights of Converts. The case is briefly this. A young man aged 21, whose wife, upwards of 15, was living with him, became a candidate for baptism. When it was understood that he was about to enter the Church of Christ, the father of the girl contrived to convey her to his own house. The husband made several attempts to see her, but was always repulsed by the father. On this he applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the production of his wife,—which was granted. The return to the writ was, that no restraint had been exercised over the young woman. It was intimated, however, that she was in Court and ready to appear. The case was then fully gone into. The counsel for the father pleaded that by Hindoo law, the husband was civilly dead, as being an apostate from the Hindoo faith; his wife was therefore legally a widow. If, then, the case were decided according to Hindoo law, the matter was settled at once. This was a question of contract by marriage, and the Charter was express, that in questions of contract Hindoos should have Hindoo law administered to them. The learned counsel went on to shew that even by English law the husband had virtually surrendered his marital rights, by becoming an outcaste. The Judge drew the attention of the counsel to the important Legislative Act recently passed (No. XXI. of 1850,) but the counsel maintained that the Act, in speaking of the "rights" of converts, intended only rights of property and inheritance. We do not give a summary of the pleadings on the other side, as they were very similar in their general character to the decision of the Judge, to which we now proceed. Sir W. Burton considered the question one of the most important that had ever come before the Supreme Court. He sat there to protect the rights of the Queen's subjects according to the Common Law of England. True, there were certain questions of contract and inheritance which the Royal Charter directed the Supreme Court to decide according to Hindoo and Mahommedan law; but was this a question of contract? Certainly not; there was no dispute about the legality of the marriage: the question turned on the husband's rights. According to English law, these rights were absolute. So in Hindoo law. It was contended that, as an outcaste, the husband had lost his rights. That argument could not be listened to. Even the old Hindoo law, which declares an outcaste to be *dead*, can make him only dead as to religious rights; it would be absurd to think he became *dead in law*. If a Christian became a Mohammedan, he would not forfeit his civil rights. So with a Hindoo becoming a Christian. If any doubt could have formerly existed on the point, at all events no doubt could exist now. Act XXI. of 1850 was the Magna Charta of mental freedom in India: and its enactment was express. He had not examined the young woman: it was not necessary. Unless cruelty on the part of the husband could be proved, she must go with him, even if she went unwillingly. But no one apprehended ill usage. "I am glad," said the Judge, "that I have had to decide this case. I trust it will be received as a friendly and brotherly admonition to all the people, to lay well to heart and consider whether this man has done any thing, by becoming a Christian, which should deprive him of his wife. And when you look at her tender age of 15, with the prospect of perpetual widowhood if taken away, I am sure there is no honest heart that can wish her separated from her husband."

An order was afterwards issued by the Court, on the motion of the young woman's Counsel, that she should be permitted to partake of food cooked after the manner of her caste, and not be compelled to partake of food prepared contrary to caste rules; and farther, that she be allowed to meet her parents, in her husband's presence, once a week.

We apprehend there can be but one opinion as to the judgment of Sir W. Burton in this important case. The law of Nature, or in other words, the law of God—the law of England—the law of India, as it now stands—these are all clear and express in their decision; and we need not say what that decision is. It is of very little importance to find out whether, by the old Hindoo law, the convert would have received his wife. The Natives of Madras have been loud in their complaints against the Judge, and they have quoted many texts from Hindoo authorities against the right of the apostate husband. An article in the *Hindoo Chronicle*, which we see extracted in the *Telegraph and Courier* of the 24th instant, sufficiently disposes of all this class of argument. The Shastras are self-contradictory. The penalties affixed in the Shastras to crimes real or imaginary, are now looked upon as simply ridiculous in the majority of cases: shall the vials of Hindoo wrath be poured out in the solitary case of a convert? Even previously, therefore, to the celebrated Act of 1850, which secures the rights of converts, a Judge would scarcely have been warranted in allowing a wife to live separate from her husband on the plea of conversion to Christianity:—*à fortiori* not now.

Should any appeal be made from the judgment of Sir W. Burton, which in the present temper of the Natives of Madras seems possible, although we should not think it probable, it must of course be fruitless.

For these and other tokens of advancement let us be thankful. The fetters of ages are being broken; and with God's blessing, the mind and heart of India shall yet be free.

Female Education in Madras.—We observe in the *Madras Native Herald* an announcement that betokens further advancement in Madras in connexion with Female Education than we were aware of. There have been for years excellent Female Schools conducted by Missionary bodies there. But we notice an announcement that the *Sixth* Annual Examination was recently held of a Female School originated and supported by the Natives themselves. Thirty-six girls attend the school; they read little works (of tales chiefly) in Telugu, and learn Mental Arithmetic. At the close of the Examination, books were distributed among the girls by a Native gentleman, who is stated to be "a staunch advocate of female education."

There has been such an advance in the Native mind,

that flourishing female schools can now be established wherever European superintendence or aid is vigorously put forth; but the existence of female schools that have been originated by Natives acting alone, is a striking fact that proves the mind of the so-called "benighted" presidency to be in a state of cheering progress. Let us see that we who boast of our enlightenment, emulate our Madras friends in their vigorous efforts to promote philanthropic and religious objects.

MISSIONS.—In our issue of the 13th instant we gave a summary of the operations of the Ahmednuggur Mission, prefacing it with some remarks in answer to a common objection often made, at the outset, to the noble institution of Foreign Missions. In returning to the grand and inspiring theme, and giving the statistics of another of the outposts of the "sacramental host," we shall notice another objection which we often hear made, but which is one of the most answerable of all objections.

The number of missionaries employed in heathen countries by the various denominations of Evangelical Christians, is believed to be not less than fifteen hundred (1,500). Including their assistants, native and foreign, the number will exceed seven thousand eight hundred (7 800). All the Missionaries, and a large portion of the assistants, are supported by the various evangelical churches of Christandom. Now an objection is often made upon the ground, that the results produced are so disproportionate to the means employed. We would ask, then, is this the argument of the Christian or of the Infidel? If of the Christian, is he a Christian in spirit and in truth; or one, who has the form, but denies the power of Godliness? Surely, no real Christian, who has dedicated his tho and his words, and his deeds to the service of God ever admit the force of such an argument. His ma to search the Scriptures, to be obedient to their holy mands, and to leave the issue to God. To him, the w duty are ways of pleasantness, and paths of for he knows that he stands by faith, and he that he labours in love. Is he able to do and to much,—he is content, knowing that God will do the abundance of his offerings, just as much or as as He sees to be right. Is he able to do and to but little—still he is satisfied; because he knows, (if should so ordain) that his mite may become as the tard seed of the parable. The faithful disciple will do what duty requires of him, not indeed regardless of consequences, but leaving them, with enlightened faith and cheerful resignation, to be unfolded, at His own appointed seas , and in His own appointed mode, by the author of all causes, and the controller of all events. To the nomina Christian, what answer shall we give? If he supports missions to the heathen by stated contributions because he believes the truth and excellence of Christianity, he has decided the question. If he does not, we would ask him to look abroad for abundant illustrations through the works of Creation, of Providence, of Redemption. Of Creation—for the myriads of trees and plants, the undiscovered treasures of the ocean and the mine, that have never rendered any service on our earth, as far as we are able to comprehend their use, reprove his presumptuous reasoning. Of Providence—for sunlight and shade, dew and rain, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the fair variety of things, have been useless, so far now, in millions upon millions of instances. Of ption—for God Himself has said, that many are call- t few are chosen; and yet the scheme of redemp- mbraces "all the world."—And when we reflect, even under the ministry of the Divine Redeemer self, the primitive church contained only a few hundreds of disciples, how shall we suffer an apparent disproportion between the means and the results to influence our judgment? Let us rather believe that our Father in heaven has withheld an abundant blessing on our exertions, because the Christian world, in the narrow-minded spirit of a miser, has sent forth gleaners into the field, few and far between, instead of a host of labourers, to reap the riches of an overflowing harvest. To the unbeliever we shall make no reply. If he acknowledges the wisdom and usefulness of the Christian system, even in a temporal point of view, we should only address to him the argument already offered to the nominal Christian. And if he denies them, we should hold all reasoning with him to be folly.

To meet the objector on his own ground, we have purposely not taken into consideration the worth of the soul. The salvation of one soul is a result to the production of which no possible amount of means employed could be disproportionate. This objection, then, of all others should never be heard again. But with adoring gratitude to God for the riches of His grace in granting such glorious results to the utterly disproportionate and unworthy efforts of His people, and viewing these results as but the first fruits of what are to be realized, let us "reach forth unto those things which are before," and "not fail nor be discouraged, till the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High."

We shall now lay before our readers

A SUMMARY

OPERATIONS OF THE PUNA MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

STATISTICS.

Mitchell, Missionary and Pastor.
Drake, Supt. Schools at Indapur.
uald, Matron of Female Boarding School.
, Teacher in English School, Student of ity.
k, Teacher of Tamil School.
n Keshawa, Teacher and visitor of Marathi ools.
Gopal Keshawa, Teacher of a Marathi School.
Apa Nasikar, Teacher of a Marathi School.
Girgi, wife of above, and Teacher of girls in his School.
Shivanath, do do do.

NDUS.
5 Monitors in English School.
7 Teachers in Marathi Boys' School.
4 Teachers in Marathi Girls' Schools.

d. Native Church.
Communicants..... 27
Baptized children... 16
(This includes only those present at the station.)

rd. English Congregation.... .... between 200 and 300
Communicants.... .... about 30

th. Schools. 1 English... ... ... from 115 to 125
8 Marathi Boys'... ... .about 324
3 Do. females'... 60
1 Boarding Female... 10
Total Scholars... 519

th. Stated Services.
A. IN ENGLISH.
Two diets of worship for English Congregation each Sabbath.
One diet do. on Thursday evening.
Lectures, &c., on Wednesday and Friday evenings to young men in the city of Puna.
Daily extra class for two hours in Institution.
B. IN MARATHI.
Daily, morning service at Mission house
Sabbath, two diets of worship with Native Church.
Saturday evening, prayer meeting in the Native Church.

th. Funds. A. RECEIVED.

Part of Mr. Drake's salary received for Free Church £ 50	500	0	0
Part expense of Female Schools for Free Church Ladies' Society...	500	9	0
Collected in India...	3,226	0	0
Total..... Rs.	4,226	0	0

B. EXPENDED.

English Institution...	1,739	11	0
Vernacular Schools, Boys'.....	928	13	0
Do. do. Girls'...	795	0	0
Mr. B. Drake's salary.....	760	0	0
Printing report...	75	0	0
Total expenditure...	4,313	7	0

OBSERVATIONS.

FUNDS.—We have been enabled to come to the end of past year without adding any thing very considerable to our debt; but we

cannot look forward to the year on which we have entered without considerable anxiety. It would be a great help to us, could our Christian Agency be supported either by the Church at Home, or by benevolent individuals in this country, as is the case with two of them already. From Rs 100 to 150 per annum, is sufficient to support one of our common school teachers. As we have just now to support all the Native Christian Agency, and to pay part of Mr. Drake's and Mrs. McDonald's salaries out of the monies raised in this country, a very great proportion of the whole sum goes to the support of laborers of this character in one way or other. We have thus comparatively little to devote to schools generally. We calculate that at least 3000 rupees will be required to meet our expenditure for this year, and would here humbly intreat all the friends of the cause to come to our aid as God hath prospered them. We especially ask them to pray for us, that the spirit may be poured down in large measure, to convince and convert souls, both European and Native.

SCHOOLS.—Had the mission more means in men and money, these could be indefinitely extended. The Christian school-teachers all act, less or more, as Catechists to the Adults around them. They are an exceedingly useful class of men in many respects, and as they live among the people, and are constantly seen by them, their Christian walk and conversation are calculated to be of much service to the public preaching of the word. The schools are not presented as the only, or even chief, means of converting the heathen around us, but as a powerful auxiliary to the direct preaching of the word, to which the mission wishes still more fully to devote its energies.

STATED SERVICES.—In addition to those mentioned, Mr. preaches in the streets of Puna in the afternoons, as of other duties permit him to do so—generally twice a week occasionally in the Camp Bazars. On these occasions assemblies are always large. He regrets the necessity of curtailing this part of the work.

The lectures for young men, Mr. Mitchell considers of great importance. Many of those who attend are not merly were pupils in our schools; but who have left of trust and importance, and who still wish to keep up of information, and to pursue their studies. These are a precious means of the Mission keeping in touch with, and its influence over the minds of the leading youth of this country. Some who are, or have been ment Institutions, also attend. But for this mode of our English school is at present out of the City, in Ca mission would have no visible medium of intercourse with interesting ones, who are the hope for this quarter, of the age.

Mr. M. takes part in conducting a general prayer-meeting the spread of the Gospel, on the first Monday, in a Te Society on the total Abstinence principle, which meets on the Monday; and in a Branch Meeting of the "Western Indian Evangelical Alliance," on the 4th Monday of each month. All speak for themselves, and cannot be without their effect helping forward the good work. Just now the daily service at the mission house is frequently conducted by one of the converts.

ENGLISH CONGREGATION.—This is composed mostly of soldiers. It lately lost several excellent men in H. M. 33rd Regiment, which left this in the end of the year for Karachi. They had been here for about two years, and during that time, most of them, after appearing to feel the power of God's grace on their hearts were added to the Church. May they stand fast in the Lord. Just now there are two European Regimeuss besides two Troops of Horse Artillery and the Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners here, from all of which we have adherents.

These statistic and selected observations are taken from the *Oriental Christian Spectator* of last April. Mr. Mitchell is the only European Missionary at this important station. In his "work of faith and labor of love" he is indeed indefatigable. The only recreation he knows is change of labor. We might speak of the *riches of his own liberality* supporting and extending his operations —which, of course, is the result of much self-denial—but this is not intended for the public eye. He has peculiar claims to the prayers and aid of the friends of Missions.

Contributions may be deposited in the Oriental Bank, Bombay, in Mr. Mitchell's name, or made to the Revd. Dr. Wilson, Ambrolie, or the Revd. A. G. Fraser, Pastor of the Free Church Bombay.

PSALM 147. 11.—THE LORD TAKETH PLEASURE IN THEM THAT FEAR HIM, IN THOSE THAT HOPE IN HIS MERCY."—The argument is this: God bestows a wonderful degree of attention upon the material world. The processes are amazing and admirable by which he brings the sea up into the expanse above us, stores it away in houses of cloud, dissolves it gently down upon us and upon the fields, brings up the grass, causes it to nourish the beast, and the beast to nourish man. The material universe is exhibited as all subordinate to the good of man's body; but man's body is itself an inferior end only, having reference to a higher end; it is subordinated to the good of his soul. "He delighteth not in the strength of the horse; he taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man."—The horse is created to spare man the bodily labor and fatigue incident to a long journey on foot; but in this and in all there is a higher end, namely that there may be a manifestation of divine goodness to the soul of man, such as should inspire him with fear, hope, and love. All things were made to be a revelation of God, to those that are capable of receiving it.

Here are two characteristics of the children of God, fear and hope. God is the object of this fear and this hope. They fear to meet his displeasure; they hope to enjoy his favor. Fear restrains them, hope draws them. Fear keeps them back from the broad way of self-indulgence; hope animates them to press on in the narrow way.

Those that fear God are those that should hope in his mercy. None others have any right to think of God's mercy. Those who do not tremble at his word and are not restrained by it, are not warranted in indulging any hope: they ought to be filled with despair. But let those who fear to displease him hope in his mercy. The more they so hope, the greater his complacency. Hopefulness is an essential part of the Christian character. God has mercy; what for? why, that it may be hoped in. Are we now enjoying the mercy of God? let us hope for still greater displays of it. No matter what glorious experiences we are now favored with, we are forbidden to be satisfied, der pain of God's displeasure. We have no right to hoping. In the height of Christian felicity, or in the of calamity, we must hope on. When God is roughly and terribly with our souls, even then it uty to hope; for the trial has reference to this ing, to see if our hope be an immortal spark, fit kies. If God taketh pleasure in those that hope erey, then should we be stirred up to seek larger ications of divine love than were yet received, God's mercy after all that can possibly be receiil challenges hope.

me motives that urge us to hope, urge us also to t is no servile or selfish fear that is here commended; ar that is consistent with the most unperturbed se- nd with the highest happiness. It is the fear of love; the fear which John speaks of, and which is cast ove. Love brings us under the power of all the es of God; and fear is an emotion that cannot be absent from any loving heart engaged in the contemplation of His holiness. This is a noble text to cut to pieces the religion of Antinomians, who wish to live without a sense of responsibility; and the religion of gloomy moping, complaining Christians, who not only have no light, but appear to be afraid of it.

We have the highest possible inducement to fear and hope in God, in the fact that he taketh pleasure in those who do so. An element in the blessedness of God is here described. He might be happy without us,—but he chooses to find his happiness in us in the operations of his Spirit within the hearts of men. If it be the work of his own spirit, and if it point also to the past and present work of his own son, why should he not rejoice in it. The thought that God is cordially and deeply interested in every exercise of our minds, and that even the sun in his path, the planets in their orbits, have no higher commission than to express this interest, is a thought calculated to exercise a great and benignant influence upon us.

If God, after reviewing all the glories and wonders of the universe, settles down in this resolution that he will take pleasure in them that fear him, in those that hope in his mercy, then how great the wickedness of those that find no pleasure in such. By what a wide gulf are they separated from God. How certain is it that they have no treasure in heaven; for that which constitutes the treasure of heaven is no treasure in their sight. The jewels of God are to them mere rubbish. Yet how appallingly numerous they are; constantly declaring by their words, by there choice of companions, by their whole conduct that they take no pleasure in them that fear God, nor in those that hope in his mercy."

Review.

JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, No XIV.—*Bombay American Mission Press*—The different temperament of different minds is nowhere more conspicuously displayed than in the treatment which a magazine like the above meets with at the hands of the public. A few pore over its pages, and having collected in the magnifying glass of their own minds the dim and scattered rays there reflected from antiquity, are warmed and delighted,—while the mass, if ever they look at it all, are scared away by the first hard name they find, as they would be from a ruin where they discovered the spectacled hood of a cobra-de-capella, or from a crevice in which they saw a black scorpion peering out. For such we might labour in vain to produce an attractive article, and those who really take an interest in antiquities can easily refer to the work itself. For a middle class who would like to know what the Journal contains, without being at the trouble of looking into it, we offer the following brief notice, hoping that ere they come to the end they will change their mind and peruse the book as soon as they have an opportunity.

The first article is a very readable piece, by the President of the Society, in which the learned Judge ably brings into one point of view the facts of that interesting period of History when the Buddhist religion supplanted the Brahmanical, and that Hindoo empire was established during which probably the most ancient of our Western Indian Caves were excavated; but as we mean to return to this subject, we shall say no more on it at present.

The second article contains an account of Scythic remains found on the banks of the Bheema, by Captain Meadows Taylor of the Nizam's service, and connects the plains of India with the Nilgherries and the North of Asia and Europe, by means of Cromlechs, and Cairns, and Barrows; giving confirmation to the idea that a Scythic population was in ancient times spread over all these vast countries, and the regions that lie between them.

The third article, on the Grammatical structure of the Vernacular tongues of India, is no more than a different phase of the same idea, in which the author, Dr Stevenson, endeavours to trace the effects of an ancient Scythic tongue in the languages now spoken from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. A curious speculation is introduced into this paper, the writer bringing forward plausible grounds for believing that the present decimal notation, common throughout the civilized world, was invented and first used by the Scindian merchants. The grounds of this theory are, first, that the Europeans ascribe this notation to the ...bs, and the Arabs to the Indians; and next, that the first ... of the several numbers in Scindian is in almost every instance ... with the numeral figures of Scinde and Upper India.

...ith. and 5th. contain accounts of Copperplate Inscrip... ...mer by Major LeGrand Jacob, and the latter by ...P. Anderson; in both of which additional light is ...rticular portions of Indian History, and materials ...r the future Historian of India.

...le, by the Secretary, is a minute description of ...e South East Coast of Arabia, and a comparison ... with the accounts left us by ancient Geogra... ...ny interesting facts relative to the Arab tribes ...t.

...ry deserving essay on the Cornelian trade, by Mr. ...s, Senior Apothecary at Cambay, where almost ...ting on the subject is brought forward. Though ...ieties cannot at present boast of any first-rate geni... ...t make light of the labours of those working bees ... the small portions of honey that fall in their way, ...em up in the general store. Had there been no col... ...lated, and when made apparently useless, facts, we ...yet have heard of the Steam Engine or Electric Telegraph.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

—— The H. Co's. Steam Frigate 'Feroze,' Commander J. W Young, I. N., started yesterday afternoon for the Laccadives with provisions for the inhabitants of those Islands, who are represented to be in a starving condition.

—— We regret to have to announce the demise of Colonel W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, which occurred at Poona on the night of Tuesday last, the 17th instant.—We are indebted to the 'Bombay Times' of to-day for the following notice of this melancholy event:—

"The melancholy intelligence, for which we have been some time prepared, of the death of Colonel Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General, has just reached us: the lamented officer, after several weeks of severe suffering, to which from the first a fatal termination was apprehended, expired at Poona on the night of Tuesday last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Colonel Ogilvie arrived in India in 1805, and has thus been forty-five years in the army, without once having visited his native country. In 1836 he was appointed Judge Advocate General to the Bombay Army under Lord Keane, in succession to the late Major-General Vans Kennedy, and difficult as it was to stand a comparison with one of the first masters of military law, Colonel Ogilvie not only in no way suffered by the contrast, but throughout the fifteen years during which he has occupied the eminent position to which he was then appointed, has been distinguished for the ability, knowledge, patience, labour, zeal, temper, and forbearance, at all times exhibited by him, and which won the admiration even of those it was his duty to prosecute. In private life Colonel Ogilvie was distinguished for a generosity of disposition bordering on indiscretion. * * * * * *. His reading was extensive and varied, and his memory tenacious to a degree altogether extraordinary: the writings of Scott and other distinguished authors of his country he could repeat with an accuracy the author of Waverly himself might have envied—the Ettrick Shepherd admired. Removed for nearly half a century from home, the scenes and friends of his youth were remembered with a freshness, and cherished with a tenderness, rarely met with even amongst those just parted from all that is dear to them; and the *Aberdeen Journal*, *Edinburgh Courant*, and Oliver and Boyd's *Almanac*, were looked for with an anxiety, and studied with a care, few bestow on them after a fifth in place of almost a fiftieth year in India. The feelings of his earlier years were fresh, tender, and warm within him to the last, and we question if there was one who had ever enjoyed his friendship whose career was overlooked or fate forgotten by him. His views of politics had changed little with the times, and he continued one of the few specimens to be met with of the old Scottish Episcopalian and Aberdeenshire Tory of the last century—both in their most amiable and attractive form. He had suffered considerably from indisposition during the bad weather of 1850, and while at the Mahabuleshwar Hills in attendance on the Commander-in-Chief was about three weeks ago attacked with paralysis in the left side. He soon became so much better as to be able to leave for Poona on the 2d June: he arrived on the 5th, and took up his abode with Dr Cahill. Symptoms of gangrene had began to make their appearance in his foot, and it at once became apparent that the case was a hopeless one. He suffered comparatively little pain, and though perfectly aware of his position, maintained his customary cheefulness and vivacity to the last, and conducted the duties of his department till within a few days of his demise. It was clear from the time he reached Poona that medical skill was helpless: a kinder friend or more tender watcher over his last hours could not have been desired than he found in his host. He was a firm, fervent, and most sincere believer, and had the comforts of religion administered to him by an old and valued friend, the Revd. Mr Fletcher. He sunk somewhat rapidly at last, and on the night betwixt Tuesday and Wednesday quietly went to rest. He was never married, and his only relative in the country of whom we are aware is Dr. George Ogilvie,—one of the ablest and most accomplished members of the Bombay Medical Service.—The dates of the commissions of the deceased gentleman were as follow: Cadet 1803, Ensign 20th June '5, Lieut. 20th Feb. '9, Captain 19th July '21, Major 26th January '38, and Lieutenant-Colonel 27th November '44. The promotions consequent on his demise are the following:—Senior Major R. A. Bayly, 5th N. L. I, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. C. Heath to be Major; Lieutenant H. Stanley to be Captain; and Ensign M. R. Haig to be Lieutenant."

—— Letters received from Belgaum dated the 13th instant mention that the Moonsoon had set in there, and that cholera prevailed to rather an alarming extent in the districts around.—A new Masonic Lodge had just been built and consecrated at that station.

—— The 'Madras Spectator' of the 11th instant says that a report is generally prevalent in military circles, that the commands of the Northern and Southern Divisions are likely to become vacated before the conclusion of the year, in consequence of the failing health of the present incumbents, and that the Adjutant-General of the Army will succeed to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Brigadier James being advanced to the command of the Northern Division.

—— The following additional particulars respecting the case of the Brahmin convert and his wife are supplied in the 'Madras Spectator' of the 11th instant:—'With reference to the case of the Brahmin convert and his wife, recorded in our last, we learn that a motion was subsequently made before Mr. Justice Burton, in his Chambers, to the effect that while the woman continues in her husband's custody, she shall be permitted to eat food prepared by herself, after the manner of her caste, and not compelled to partake with him of any thing tending to degrade her, nor otherwise be obliged to do anything prejudicial to her caste. It was also further moved, that she should be allowed to see her parents in the presence of her husband, for one hour on Monday in every week. The learned Judge granted an order accordingly, and we are glad that he did so, as it will somewhat appease the irritated Natives, and can do no harm. At the same time, however, we

must confess our disbelief in its efficacy, should the husband choose to resist. A Judge, we think, has no power to enforce obedience in such matters, affecting the treatment of his wife. It is said that the relatives of the girl, who are dreadfully incensed at her transfer to the convert, meditate an appeal against Sir William Burton's decision, on the return of the Chief Justice: they may however as well save their money, and spare themselves the disappointment certain to ensue, since no Judge could rule otherwise, in the face of the Toleration Act.'

—— The 'Calcutta Englishman' of the 10th instant says, that the Reverend Dr. Boaz administered the right of baptism to another convert from Hinduism, at the Union Chapel, on Sunday evening last. This young man has been for upwards of six years a pupil in the London Missionary Society's Institution at Bhowanipore. For the last four years he has been an enquirer after truth, examining into the claims of Hindnism, Vedantism, and Christianity, the result of which was a determination to become a Christian. The convert, who is a Brahmin, was questioned at some length by Dr. Boaz as to his history, motives, belief, and prospects, after which the ordinance of baptism was administered in the presence of a large and apparently much interested audience.

—— The following vessels from this port had arrived in China and at Singapore on the dates specified:—CHINA.—May 3rd. Ann Martin. 11th. Charles (Am.) 22nd. Eagle, Juliet, Royal Alice, Stornoway, and Bengalee. SINGAPORE.—May 1st Bark Clarissa, Andree. 2nd. Bark Agnes, Denoroft, and Ship Royal Alice, Boyce. 7th. Ship Stornoway, Robertson. 8 h. Bark Juliet, Watson. 9th. Ship Quinten Leitch, Fitzmorris, and Ship Amoy, Cunningham. 10th. Ship Lord Hardinge, Treang. 13th. Ship Sultana, Rice. 14th. Bark John Phillips, Poole.

The following are the departures from China and Singapore to Bombay:—CHINA.—May 3rd. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. 15th. John Wickliffe. SINGAPORE.—May 6th. Bark Mangosteen, Horner. 7th. Ship Good Success, Hunt.

—— The 'Madras Crescent,' of the 11th instant, furnishes us with the following particulars of a series of murders committed by a native of Malabar:—'We have learnt that a most atrocious series of murders was perpetrated, not many days ago, in the province of Malabar. A Hindu carpenter was at work in his house, when a couple of men came in and entered into conversation with his wife; and while so engaged, they were suddenly set upon by the husband, who, improbable as the relation seems to be, managed to murder them all three with no other weapon than his chisel: the shrieks of these victims, two of whom ought to have made an effectual resistance, called in some neighbours, who also seem to have been so unaccountably panic-struck as to permit the infuriated carpenter to kill outright with the same weapon, four men, two women, and two children; and to inflict wounds upon other two persons, before they were able to secure him. We have heard of Malays, and sometimes Chinamen, running a muck after having previously maddened themselves with bhang, but never before heard of a Hindu breaking off from his work, and without any such preparation, destroying eleven persons and wounding two more, with no deadlier instrument than a carpenter's chisel.'

—— The 'Singapore Free Press,' of the 9th May states, that the tigers are reported to be committing fearful ravages in the Sirangong district. The number of persons who have been killed by them in the space of two months is stated as high as 55, but we trust this is an over-estimate. About a fortnight previous, two men belonging to a party of Chinese employed in sawing timber were carried away, within a few yards of each other. When the last man was taken, his comrades, hearing his cries, gave chase, and came up to the tiger who was dragging his victim into the jungle. Instead of, as usual, skulking off when thus overtaken, the tiger faced his pursuers, and stood over the body growling in a ferocious manner, and it was only after he had received a shower of sticks and stones that he retreated. The Government we are glad to hear is clearing the jungle at a certain distance on each side of the road to Changa. We hope this necessary operation will be performed on all the roads which lead through the jungle, and which at present can only be traversed with fear and trembling.

—— Mr. J. Jefferson, Solicitor, has been appointed to officiate a Actuary for the Diocese of Bombay, during the absence of Mr J. P. Larkins on sick leave in England.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

—— The 'Bombay Times' informs us that the Steamer 'Berenice', which arrived from the Persian Gulf on Tuesday last, and left Bombay on the 1st May in charge of the unhappy 'Falkland,' reached Kurrachee on the 8th, and the swell off Minora Point being heavy, she was not able to get her stores landed and supplies on board for a week. She then sailed for the Persian Gulf, and reached Bushire on the 20th: she visited Bassadore, Bussora, and Muscat, on her way.—Cholera made its appearance on board after she quitted Kurrachee, and one of the Marines who had been on shore on leave was cut off by it: a sweeper also, and ultimately a European Gunner, one of the finest men in the ship, fell victims to the epidemic, which did not however at any time extend further. The Imoum, and the Resident, Major Hamerton, were at Muscat when the Steamer left, and proposed to remain there for some months. The news from the Persian Gulf seems of no great importance.

—— The same journal states that the planting of the trees along the line of the road across the esplanade, from the Apollo Gate to the Native Town, has just commenced.—"The pits are three and a half feet deep, and the same in diameter—they are filled up with a mixture of red earth, manure, and the material taken out of them. The trees are likely to have a good start of two years at least before their roots become obstructed by the shell gravel around. The pits themselves were a week since overflowing with water, but so open is the ground that they have now for several days been perfectly dry, to the destruction of many an unhappy frog, who, heedless of the prospects of the season, and the character of the formation of the soil around, or any other geological, meteorological, or hydrostatical consideration, took up a position which they expected to make permanent, with an inconsideration as to the nature of their prospects scarcely to have been looked for even from Europeans in India, and altogether unexpected in native frogs. They now lie mummified

Adust and thin
In a dun nightgown of their own loose skin."

—— The following suggestive remarks in connection with the Railway embankment are taken from the 'Bombay Times' of this date.—'The Railway Embankment from Byculla to Sion at present presents a somewhat striking appearance—there it runs a long perfectly uniform even rib of ground across the country, flanked on each side by a formal canal about half its own breadth of still transiucent water. Just beyond this the cultivators are all busy at work—ploughs and bullocks to be seen in all directions, and the rice-fields everywhere not yet stirred by the ryot begin to look green. The surface of the railway embankment is perfectly sterile, beaten hard down by the rain, and not a green blade is to be seen on it,—but it is covered with countless sea-shells and pieces of kunkur of the most fantastic forms. Here and there it is full of great holes from three to six inches across, and running several feet into the soil, from the bottoms of which peep every now and then tremendous frogs. These holes have already occasioned considerable irregularities here and there, and by the next fall will probably cause more. We wonder it did not occur to the contractors to protect the embankment by strewing it over with a little grass seed—stable litter even in the smallest quantity would have answered to admiration. It is the first heavy burst of the monsoon that is so injurious to new earth-works, and the protecting influence of loose straw, and afterwards still more of grass roots, is quite astonishing—they would, besides, have secured a good crop of forage in October, and not been at all in the way. The suggestion may yet be acted on, and the contractors may rely on it as being worth attending to—we speak from experience.'

—— We are indebted to the 'Madras Spectator,' of the 11th instant, for the following suggestions respecting the constitution of an elective body at that Presidency:—'The Jury lists for 1851-52 have just been published in the Fort St. George Gazette, and they supply us with a constituency, not large, it is true, but quite sufficient for the purpose of electing members to Council, as we once recommended. Including Grand and Petty Jurors, the number is as follows:—

European Grand Jurors... .. —...	244
Native do.	22
European Petty Jurors.....	130
East Indian do. .... —... ... — ...	564
Hindu Petty Jurors..... .... —— ..... —	352
Total.....	1312

Of the Petty Jurors, there may possibly be a few more or less than we have stated, as we did not count all the columns, but took an average from several, but this is not material to the case. Thirteen hundred persons of various classes, creeds, and blood, might very safely be entrusted with the suffrage that we propose to give, and their representatives, sitting at an open Council Board, would exercise a most wholesome influence on the acts of Government. For a more popularized system, this country is not ripe, but the gradual introduction of freer institutions than now exist, imperiously called for, and some plan of the kind suggested by appears the best way of beginning it. Before the Charter de commence the inhabitants of the three Presidencies should Parliament on the subject. So long as the Whigs co power, it were useless to app y to the Crown.'

—— The 'Bombay Gazette' of to day has the followi suggestions on the foregoing subject, which we hope out to their full extent before long:—'The 'Madras noticing the publication of the Jury lists of that presid "they supply a constituency not large it is true, but for the purpose of electing Members of Council,—wh he has before proposed,"—a very good idea. We thinking of some means by which the office of might be made not only respectable,—that it is, be,—but an object of desire, which in Bombay i though it ought to be. The 'Spectator's' idea us. We propose the members of our juries for elect some governing body; and if possible, the vernment; certainly a Municipal governing body dencies at once and other Governors hereafter, trained to appreciate and to use wisely free instit all Governments are an imposition upon mankind they constitute an obligation, or impose a duty, the same time to confer a privilege and establish a right. longed

"for the coming of that glorious ti
When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth,
And best protection, this imperial realm

While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
An obligation on her part to *teach*,
Them who are born to serve her and obey."

"Without discoursing, in this place, of theories of Government, we must disown the idea of this absolutist poet that people are born to serve any state longer than it suits them. Another idea—of which he has here got half a hold—that their obligations are mutual and concurrent is a better one, and more worthy of a free man. In this country, Government has managed heretofore to make the obligation all one-sided. As to this jury institution, for instance, where, in all the world, has it been introduced, but in India, unaccompanied by some citizen privilege or right? Here every one says it is a bother to be on a jury; and there is no recompense or solatium in any way; except the satisfaction of assisting to administer justice to others, which goes for little when you get no justice to yourself. Elsewhere they may say in their haste that it is a bother; but at their leisure remember that it is accompanied by the rights and privileges of citizens,—the right of electing both local and imperial governing bodies; and the substantial power over all Taxation. With a view of having something done in this country, the 'Madras Spectator' suggests that the inhabitants of the three Presidencies should petition Parliament on the subject.—So we say. If they do not help themselves, no other person or thing will."

—— We regret to see it stated in two of the local papers that an Officer of the 10th Hussars at Kirkee is about to be brought to trial before a Court Martial on charges of a very serious nature, which if proved against him must inevitably result in his dismissal from Her Majesty's service.

—— The 'Telegraph and Courier' of to-day supplies us with the following particulars in respect to the case of Bazonjee Framjee, the Nazir and Acting Moonsiff of Poona, as communicated by a correspondent at that station:—'Mr. Courtney has assumed office, and has commenced an investigation, de novo, of the case of Bazonjee Framjee, the Nazir. The case as it stands now, is as follows;—some time ago the 'Poona Chronicle' had an article in which it was distinctly set forth that Bazonjee Framjee, the Nazir of the Adawlut, had received bribes, on which certain proceedings took place between the Editor of that paper, the Judge, and the Nazir, resulting in an action at law by the latter against the 'Chronicle' for defamation of character. During the investigations which followed, Sowlia Ram, a man of very queer character appeared before the Judge and produced an agreement regularly drawn up, and signed by parties undertaking, for a [illegible] consideration to give false evidence against Bazonjee, so as to procure his conviction of Bribery. A case was got up against the parties for conspiracy, and they were arrested on that charge. It turned out, however, that Sowlia was the originator of the plot, and he was included therefore among the charged; and was convicted of the charge and sentenced to be imprisoned three years. It was suspected that Sowlia Ram had done this at the instigation of the Nazir himself, but there was not sufficient evidence in the case on which to proceed against him then. So while Ram, being convicted was sent to Jail, where in a short time he died, some medicine having been administered by an assistant Apothecary, at the instance of, or in the presence of the Nazir who had followed the man to Jail. It was reported to Dr. Costelloe that the man was dead, and he proceeded to the Jail and made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the man's death had been caused by a quantity of opium, found in his stomach. A Report was made to Captain Wells, who, in a few hours after, went to the Jail, with the intention of holding an inquest,—the body had in the mean time been removed to the Sungum; messengers were sent there with all speed,—but the body was burnt All this was reported to the authorities, and an investigation commenced—which is still being carried on, and the result is looked forward to with the most intense anxiety by all classes. The Libel Case against the 'Chronicle' went against the paper,—the decision however has been appealed against, and the hearing of this appeal, which will come on shortly, will be of no little general interest. Public expectation is in favor of a reversal of the former judgment You shall have the earliest intelligence of any movements made in the case.'

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

—— The 'Agra Messenger' states that a rumour prevailed at Loodiana on the 10th instant that Dost Mahomed, the Ruler of Cabool, was dead.

—— Advices received from Cotacamund (Neilgherries) state that frost had been experienced there in May, which had nipped the potato crop, and that about the middle of the present month, the monsoon had set in with abundance of wind, but very little rain.

—— We see it stated that Colonel Roberts succeeds Colonel Cumming in command at Sholapore, and will be succeeded at Sattara by Colonel Shortt, who will be succeeded in the command of the 8th Regt. N. I. by Major Hawkins.

—— The following para. anent the weather is from the 'Bombay Times' of this date:—'We had a somewhat severe thunder-and squall betwixt eight and ten o'clock on Saturday night, very heavy fall of rain—nearly three inches having fallen in two hours' time. The wind twice swept the entire of the compass, blowing freshest on each occasion as it went from E. to S. We have had repeated occasion to remark that all our squalls come from the East, and are preceded or accompanied by lightning,—the wind always describing one circle at least: are these any of the electrical whirlwinds of Dr. Bradley, set in motion by the great batteries which the Ghauts seem to keep ready charged for the occasion? The barometer keeps pretty well up, but is on the decline.'

—— The same Journal says, that Mirza Mahomed Hossein Khan, the recently appointed Consul for Bombay by His Majesty the King of Persia, arrived on Wednesday last in the 'Berenice' steamer, and did not come on shore till Friday afternoon, having remained on board until an auspicious hour was fixed for his landing, according to the Oriental custom. The whole of the Persian community, headed by Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Esq., attended on board, and at the Apollo Bunder, to receive him. Immediately on his landing, he proceeded, accompanied by them all, to the house engaged for him opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, where he intends hoisting his flag on assuming his duties. He is an intelligent young nobleman of about 27 years of age, and visited France with the Persian Embassy a few years ago, his late father having been for several years Governor of Ispahan and Shiraz.

—— The 'Lahore Chronicle' of the 11th instant supplies us with the following particulars of an outrage committed by an European Soldier at Umritsir:—'A report was this morning spead throughout Lahore, that a mutiny had occurred at Umritsir among the Sikh corps of Jewun Sing, a distinguished Officer who has done good service to the British Government, both before and since the annexation. We are happy to say that there is no truth in the report, but regret much to add that Jewun Sing himself has fallen a victim to the fury of a drunken European Soldier. The particulars are these:—Yesterday morning, the 10th June, a corporal's party was sent from Govindghur into the town of Umritsir to look for two European soldier of the Fort garrison, who were absent without leave. In passing the gate guard the corporal requested the native officer to detain the absentees if they should pass that way. Shortly after the men came, they were stopped and taken into the guard room, when one of them became furious, seized a sword and threatened the guard. Jewun Sing, the Commandant, happening to be there, endeavoured to appease him, on which the fellow rushed at the Commandant, and inflicted such a severe wound over the neck that he died a few minutes after. The guard made a close prisoner of the other European, but appear not to have hurt him, although they were greatly enraged. The whole of Jewun Sing's regiment was naturally much excited, for he was greatly beloved by them. He was an excellent officer; and while commanding his regiment, the only durbar one at Umritsir during the war, not only himself remained faithful, but on one occasion seized and summarily confined in irons, a subadar and part of one Company that proposed to join Shere Sing. To him in a great measure may be attributed the perfect peace, that subsisted at Umritsir throughout the insurrection. Government rewarded him by trebling his pay, and giving him a handsome sword and dress of honor. This news reached Lahore yesterday evening: the intelligence of this morning is that every thing is perfectly quiet, and that no sort of disturbance is expected, though the citizens, as well as the Soldiers, deeply sympathize with the family of the murdered officer.'

—— The "Morning Herald" of the 4th May publishes an extract from a letter from the Reverend Mr. Macdougall, the Missionary of the Borneo Church Mission at Sarawak, giving the following remarkable account of a race of cannibals lately discovered in Borneo:—

'Our little church, which in beauty of outline and finish of workmanship far surpasses what I thought at first we should be able to manage, will, I hope, be consecrated at Christmas. It is built of bolean or ironwood; the style is early English, adapted to the climate by adding open isles which perform the office of verandahs. We have had here for some time an interesting Dyak from a long way in the interior, he says, a fortnight's journey from this. He left his tribe on account of a skin disease,' which,' he says,' gave him no peace, and puts him to shame in his tribe, as the other men have all clean skins.' He heard I could cure it, and came to ask me to do so; but the case is too inveterate, I fear, for poor Koosoo ever to be cured. He is an intelligent fellow, and gives a most enchanting description of his country, in which, he says, there are large lakes and fine mountains, and which abound with cattle, deer, and other game, in abundance. But his account of a race of Kayans, who border upon his tribe, is very remarkable, and forms the reason for mentioning him. These people are cannibals, and of all the anthrophagi I ever heard of, they seem the worst; and we may well assert of them what old Herodotus says of the cannibals of his time—they are perfect gluttons in human flesh, and prefer it to any other food. They carry attached to their sword-scabbards a sharp skewer of about 18 inches long, which, when they have killed a victim, man, woman or child, they introduce into the flesh, and pass it along the bones of the extremities and spine, working it so as to divide all the muscular attachments from the bones. Then they take off skin and flesh together, beginning at the soles of the feet, and carry on the operation from bellow upwards, doing it so rapidly that, in a few minutes, nothing but the bones and viscera are left. They take out the brain and cook it slightly in a particular kind of leaf, and consider it the great bonne bouche of their abominable feast. When they have cooked and eaten all they want, they cook and smoke the rest, as the Dyaks and Malays do boars' or deers' flesh, and will eat no other flesh while it lasts. Koosoo says when his tribe go to war, some of these people always come to eat the bodies of the slain. They never kill their friends for food, but always eat an enemy when they can get one; eating all indiscriminately, men, women, and children. But with the exception of this horrible taste, Koosoo describes them as very good people, and as more civilised and clever than the Dyaks. He has lived amongst them once and again, and has always found them kind and hospitable to strangers, and very honest in their trading transactions. He is quite sure they would not eat white men, but would be very glad to receive them as friends, and would take great care of them. This narrative, which I quite believe, from the perfect simplicity and artlessness of the man, establishes the existence of cannibals here, a fact long disputed. These cannibals are a numerous and powerful nation, governed by a Rajah,

but religion seems to be at a lower ebb amongst them than even amongst the Dyaks. I am trying to get a vocabulary of his language from Koosoo; it is very different from that spoken by our land Dyaks."

—— The 'Friend of India' of the 12th instant states in regard to the China line of the P. and O. Company's Steamers from Calcutta, that 'the second vessel of this Company is to be despatched to the Straits and China to-morrow, the 13th instant, and, we understand, with a cargo of Opium, quite equal to that which went forward on the first steamer. We have likewise been informed that the demand for freight is so great, that a third vessel might be despatched immediately, if one were available. No enterprize started in the East has ever been crowned with such rapid and gratifying success to the parties who have embarked in it. The most singular feature of this enterprize is that it has proved so extraordinarily remunerative without any assistance whatever from Government; indeed, it may be considered as the first undertaking of the kind in the East, which has proved successful without any such aid. Neither is there any reason to fear that it will hereafter fall off without the addition of this support. As each Steamer takes a thousand chests of Opium, and the present monthly provision is three thousand, there is room for the employment of three steamers regularly, for the steamers must inevitably, even though tardily, supersede the clippers, just as the clippers themselves superseded the slow lumbering craft formerly employed in the trade. The Opium traffic appears from its very nature,—the proportion of bulk to value being so small—to be especially calculated for the employment of steamers. The restriction on the cultivation of the drug having now been removed, we may expect that the annual supply will be considerably increased, and the opening for the profitable employment of steamers on this line, enlarged to a very considerable extent.'

—— We had a severe thunderstorm and heavy fall of rain this morning between half-past twelve and two o'clock, during which interval 3 ins. 18 cents of rain fell in the Fort, 1·76 at lower Colaba and 1·20 at Parell. The progress of the monsoon so far as it has gone has been very favorable. The total fall of rain from the commencement of the monsoon to the present time has been 22 ins 42 cents.

TUESDAY, JUNE. 24.

—— The subjoined order was issued on the 21st instant by Government, announcing the death of Colonel W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Army:—

'The Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces with the deepest regret, that he has received a report from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the decease, on the 17th instant, of Lieut. Col. W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General.

'In communicating the intelligence of this event, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has brought to the special notice of the Government the fidelity and distinguished merit with which the late Lieut. Col. Ogilvie has served for the uninterrupted period of forty-six years, and has expressed his sense of the eminent ability of this lamented officer, and of the loss which the Army has sustained in his death.

'As Judge Advocate General, the Government and the Commander-in-Chief have at all times attached the highest value to Lieut. Col. Ogilvie's counsel. His extensive professional knowledge, his clear judgment, his humanity in the exercise of the functions of his office, and his just and undeviating impartiality have ever been conspicuous, and have rendered his conduct of the duties of the important department under his charge for the last fifteen years equally honorable to his own character and beneficial to the best interests of the Army.'

—— We take the following from the 'Calcutta Englishman' of the 13th instant:—'We noticed a few days ago that there was every probability that the restriction to Civil Servants visiting England on sick leave would be withdrawn on the renewal of the Charter, and we now learn that the boon is to be extended to the Uncovenanted branch of the Service, who are likewise to have a furlough. We are indeed happy to announce so good a piece of intelligence, and trust it may be realized by that neglected class of public servants.'

—— We take the following particulars of a very melancholy occurrence which took place on Saturday last from the Bombay Times' of this date:—An inquisition was taken at Sonapore, on Sunday last, the 22nd instant, on view of the bodies of Eduljee Nowrojee and Sorabjee Byramjee, aged respectively 17 and 15 years, who were accidentally drowned while bathing in a deep well on the verge of the Esplanade, near Major Swanson's bungalow, on Saturday. Both the deceased were scholars in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Institution in the Fort, and had been playing truant the last three days of their existence. Eduljee Nowrojee lived with his father, who is a carpenter, in the Fort, and the other boy resided with his father, who deals in old bottles, in Bhendy Bazar road. They both quitted their respective homes at about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, in perfect health, in order to go to school, but did not do so, and nothing further is known of their movements. The well in which their lifeless bodies were afterwards discovered was dug for obtaining water for the public roads, and is surrounded with a wall, which is surmounted with a wooden railing. The depth of the water varies from eight to nine feet, and there are stones projecting from the wall of one part, answering the purpose of steps. At half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, a Native Constable of Police, when inspecting his beat, before going off duty, perceived the clothes of the deceased upon the ground, near the margin of the well. They consisted of two turbands, scull caps, sudras, angrikas, trousers, sacred cords, and shoes, and there were also school books and an umbrella. The clothes were placed carefully upon the ground, as people do when they bathe, and a stone was put upon them apparently to prevent them from being blown away. The Policeman being unable to find owners for these articles, concluded that they must be drowned, and he sent immediate notice to the European Inspector and the Constable of the Division, who were at the evening parade of the police, close by. On their going to his assistance, he ran to the Fort Police Office for a drag, and returning with one, he found a number of Parsees collected at the well, some of whom objected to the drag being used. A Parsee then dived for and recovered both the corpses after a short delay, which were in a state of nudity, but there were no marks of violence externally, and it was quite evident that death had resulted from drowning. They were no gold or silver ornaments and had no money in their possession when they left home, and nothing whatever had been taken from them. No person could be found who had seen them go into the well, and neither of them could swim. It is supposed that they must have been in the habit of bathing in the well occasionally when the water was shallow, and that, on going there on Saturday, they overlooked the circumstance that the late rains had rendered it much deeper. The Verdict in each case was—'Found drowned in a well on the Esplanade.'

—— The local daily papers publish the particulars of a serious charge which had been made against James Wilkie, the Master of the ship Ann Mitchell, by the crew of that vessel, for having neglected to use his best endeavours to save the lives of two of his men who had fallen overboard from the fore-royal yard during the night of the 12th March last when the vessel was near Madeira. After hearing the whole of the evidence in the case, the Senior Magestrate of Police, Mr. Spens, administered a severe rebuke to the Master who he regretted to observe did not seem to have cared sufficiently for the lives of the men entrusted to his charge. It was clear that he had not used his best endeavours to save the two unfortunate men on the occasion referred to, but there was not sufficient evidence to support a charge of manslaughter, or the Magistrate would have committed him for trial before the Supreme Court. It having appeared during the enquiry that the Master of the 'Ann Mitchell' had omitted to enter in his Log-Book the death of the two seamen, as required by Section 87 of 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 93, the Magistrate fined him in the full penalty of 50 rupees. The crew, on the termination of the enquiry, were advised by the Magistrate to return to their duty on board their vessel, but, notwithstanding they were formally warned that if they neglected to do so, they would render themselves liable under the new Merchant Seamens' Act to be sent to prison for three months, with hard labor, they unanimously declared that they would prefer suffering that punishment to returning to the vessel, as they did not consider their lives were safe while [illegible] remained in command of the present Master.—The names of the two men who were drowned were—Dunnovan and Charles Wilcox.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

—— It is announced in General Orders issued to the Queen's Troops in India, that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, C. B., to the staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, with local rank of Lieutenant General, for the purpose of succeeding, at Madras, Lieutenant General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K. C. B., who resigns.

—— The 'Lahore Chronicle' of the 14th instant, furnishes the following additional particulars respecting the murder of Sirdar Jewun Singh by a drunken European Soldier of H. M's 10th Foot:—'It affords us much satisfaction to learn that nothing has occurred at Umritser, since our last, likely to lead to any demonstration on the part of the Sikh soldiery of Jewun Singh's regiment, of which Capt. Marshall has, for the present, assumed the more immediate charge. Mr. Denison, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Officer commanding the troops, have visited the son of Jewun Singh, an Officer in the corps, to condole with him on the loss inflicted on the state and his family. A hiatus occurred in the account we gave on Wednesday, of the murder of Jewun Singh. We mentioned that the native guard had placed the second European prisoner in close confinement, but said nothing of what had become of the murderer himself. It appears that after mortally wounding the Commandant, he became so frantic, brandishing the sword of which he had obtained forcible possession, in so furious a manner, that the guard were afraid to approach him. He seized his opportunity, rushed out of the guard room, cut down a donkey, and ran off straight to the gallows, which he began hacking with all his might and main. He was secured with great difficulty by a party of his comrades sent to apprehend him. He belongs to H. M. 10th Foot, a company of which regiment is in garrison at Govindghur.'

—— We are indebted to the same source for the following account of the capture of the notorious freebooter Kehur Sing, Wuzeer of the Hill Raja of Jeswun:—

'It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that a man named Kehur Singh, Wuzeer of the hill Raja of Jeswun, escaped in July 1849, from the Jullundhur Jail, and that some of the men of the Hoo-heearpoor Regiment were tried by Courts Martial on account of his escape, but that nothing came of the enquiries. Kehur Sing had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment as a rebel of no ordinary character; he managed, escape, to reach the Kangra hills, and successfully to elude several attempts made by the Jullundhur police to apprehend him. The importance of his arrest, and the influence he is known to have among the hill Rajpoots, may be estimated by the fact that

the Board of Administration set a price of Rs. 5,000 on his person The reward has, we hear, been earned by the Julundhur police under direction of the Depy. Commissioner, Mr. H. Brereton, who succeeded in capturing him a few days ago, at Hurreepoor Golaur, in the Kangra district. Both the Jeswun Raja, and his Wuzeer, Kehur Sing, gave great trouble in the Trans-Sutlej Doab, during the insurrection of 1848-49.'

—— We take the following news items from the 'Kurrachee Advertiser" of the 14th instant.—"The following changes are, we are informed, to take place:—C. W. Richardson, Deputy Collector of Larkanah from the Shikarpoor to the Hydrabad Collectorate; Captain Partridge, Deputy Collector of Sehwan, from Gorabarree: Lieutenant Johnstone, Grenadiers, to Hydrabad Collectorate (new appointment); A. Young, Esquire, Deputy Collector of Mehur, Shikarpoor Collectorate, to Sehwan in the Kurrachee Collectorate; leaving two or three appointments still vacant.'

'Pertumdass Kardar of Tattah, has, we hear, been suspended, pending an investigation into the serious charge of erasing and substituting other words in a document which came before him in his public capacity. This is not the first time this individual has been suspected of similar acts: one case will shortly be sent under appeal to the Commissioner, the victim in the case in question not being satisfied with the decision of the inferior Court.'

'We are glad to be able to state that the cholera has entirely disappeared in the Town but are sorry that it has not yet entirely left the precincts of Camp. During its prevalence in the Town, some aid had been given to Mr. Ramsay, the apothecary in charge of the Town, two assistants having been put under his orders. Since the disease has disappeared, the men have been withdrawn. Two assistants with an establishment would certainly be more, in the present healthy state of the Town, than sufficient, but we would recommend one assistant with a couple of peons would not be more than are necessary to distribute medicines over the extent Mr Ramsay has to visit, viz from the Government Garden to the bunder, besides the scattered huts of the Brohoos as an others on the right bank of the river. We hope the Commissioner will give the subject attention, of which we have every hope.'

'An accident of a fatal nature occurred to a Seedee labourer, on the evening of Wednesday last. It appears he was engaged in cleaning out out old well which was partially choked with sand and, when the lower roller, on which the bottom part of the moat or water bag runs, became detached, and being of several pounds weight falling from a height of 30 feet, and striking the unfortunate man on the back of the head, death was of course the immediate result. A verdict by a native jury gave in accidental death which it undoubtedly was.'

—— The Commander-in-chief held a Levee at Poona on Monday last the 23rd instant. We take the following list of the officers and gentlemen presented from the "Telegraph and Courier' of the date:—

General Auchmuty; Mr. Shaw, Revenue Commissioner; Brigadier Trydell; Major Foley; Captain Fitzclarence; Captain Henry; Mr. Courtney; Dr. Costello, Civil Surgeon; Lieut. Colonel Hobson; Lieut. Col. Aplin; Lieut. Colonel Mignon; Major Clough; Captain Warburton; Captain G. Pope, Assistant Commissary General; Captain J. Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General; Captain Murray, 10th Hussars: Captain Broadley Harrison, do,; Major E Leverne, do,; Mr C. P. Rosser, do,; Mr. Butler McGiveen, do,; Capt. Murray, do; Mr. H. Alexander, do,; Mr. Keith, do.; Mr. T. William, do.; Captain M. Stedman, do.; Mr. T. Wirgman, do.; Captain Surtees, do.; Mr. H. Beckett do.; Mr. R. Cuthbert, do.; Captain F. Wells, 15th Regiment N. I.; Major S. Kemball, 26th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Colonel A. Troward, 27th Regiment N. I.; Mr. Garthwaite, do.; Captain Brown, do.; Mr. F. B. Phillipson, do.; Mr. A. F. Lloyd, do.; Mr. H. Birch, do.; Mr. A. Carnegie, do.; Mr. E. McCulloch, do.; Mr. E. S. Bennett Dawson, do.; Mr. J. Webb, do.; Mr. J. McKenzie, 8th King's Regiment; Major E. A. Farquharson, Bombay Artillery; Major P. K. Skinner; Lieut. Randall, Horse Artillery; Major J. B. Brown, Madras 6th Cavalry; Lt. J. Goddard, Bombay Engineers; Mr. R. E. F. Cotgrave, do.; Lieut. Stanforth do.; Lt. Gillespie, do.; Mr. A. Ballard, do.; Captain W. Dashwood Grahame, do.; Captain Studdert, do.; Mr. F. C. Rivaz, Fusiliers; Mr. G. H. Burnes, do; Mr. Glassford, do.; Mr. Wing do., Captain Kempt, do; Mr. H. F. Desbrowe, do. Lieut. Nicholetts, do.; Dr. Arnott, do.; Mr F. Philips, do.; Mr J. E. Furneaux, do.; Mr. F. Jones, do.; Mr. E. Brandt, do.; Captain Morse, do.; Mr. Mules do.; Ensign Leathes, do.; Mr. P. Ernst d Britten do.; Mr. M. Lepper, 86th Regiment; Mr. C. Butler do.; Mr. F. Gardner, do.; Captain Keane, do.; Mr. R. Croker, do., Mr. E. B. Weaver, do., Mr. H. S. Cochrane, do.; Lieut. Boyd, do., Mr. J. Jerome, do., Mr. M. S. Todd, do., Major, South, do., Lt. Boyd, do, Lieut. Beatty, do., Captain Stuart do., Mr. R. Lessin, do, Mr. W. Winniet, do., Mr. W. H. Weaver, do., Mr. Nunn, do., Dr. Kirlie, do., Captain Thornton, do. Lieut. Darby, do., Mr. H. M. Havelock, do., Captain O'Brian, do, Lieut. F. Jerome, do., Captain Mayers, do., Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Revd. A. G. Fraser, Revd. J. Mitchell, Revd. F. P. C. Reynolds, Right Revd. D. Hartmann, Mr. H. Brown, Professor Green, Mr. T. J. Holland, Mr. Richard Peele, Major Parkinson, Native V. B., Mr. D. Colburne, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. C. G. Kemball, Mr Thristram, Mr F. Harrison, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Mr L. Gordon, Mr P. Feuwick, Mr H. E. Goldsmid, Mr Newton, C S.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

—— We take the following from the 'Bombay Gazette' of this date:—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Lieut. and Adjutant Wilkinson of the 21st N. I. at Tannah. He arrived at Tannah on the morning of the 22nd, complaining of fatigue from his journey; at night he said he could not sleep, and did not sleep one minute; the Doctor was sent for on the morning of the 23d, who gave him some medicine—at night he vomited most violently and again did not sleep, but was better in the morning;—the vomiting continued, when towards the evening of the 24th coldness of the extremities came on; the Doctor saw him in the evening, but it was not until about 9 o'clock, when he again came, that fatal symptoms, want of pulse, &c. came on. At 1 o'clock the Doctor saw him and so did the friend with whom he was living; he said he had slept, and was better. At day light yesterday morning he was found quite dead, apparently without having suffered the slightest pain. His death was caused by sub-acute gastro-enteritis.' This casualty will promote Ensign J. H. A. Campbell to Lieutenant, and bring unposted Ensign J. A. Ramsay on the strength of the Regiment. Lieutenant Wilkinson entered the service in 1837, and served in Scinde from 1840 to 1844. He was present at and received a medal for the battle of Hydrabad, where he was wounded by a Beloooh Chief, whom he succeeded in killing.

—— We are indebted to the same Journal for the following:—'We understand that a Circular letter has just been addressed by the Secretary to Government in the General Department, to the Heads of all Public Departments—to the effect that it has come to the knowledge of Government that, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the Government Notification of the 30th September 1843, Public Servants are still in the habit of assisting parties to prepare Petitions, Memorials, and Representations on official matter. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers this practice to be particularly objectionable, and has therefore directed it to be strictly prohibited in all Departments, both as regards European and Native Officials.'

—— Brevet Major P. K. Skinner has been appointed Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, in succession to the late Colonel Ogilvie. The vacancies caused by Major Skinner's promotion have not yet been filled up.

—— The 'Bombay Times' is given to understand that there is a probability of a vacancy occurring soon on the General Staff of the Army, and it is said Brigadier Foster Stalker, C. B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty, at present commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, will be appointed to fill this important command: a better selection could not possibly be made, for, in addition to his being a thorough good Infantry officer, he is a first rate Cavalry one.

—— It would appear from the following paragraph extracted from the 'Delhi Gazette' of the 18th instant, that all hope of Prize Money being granted to the portion of the Army engaged in the last Punjaub Campaign may now be abandoned:—'We understand that letters were received by the last mail, calculated to set the question of Punjaub Prize Money at rest for ever. We learn that legal opinion has been taken on the subject, and that six eminent members of the English Bar have given it against the Indian Army, though the reasons on which they ground their opinions are said to be various. The Mooltan Prize Money, amounting to thirteen and a half lakhs of Rupees will it is said, be given to the troops who were actually under arms, but it seems doubtful whether this large sum will more than cover the amount already disbursed for batta.'

—— We see it stated in the 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date, that the stock of ice in Bombay is again exhausted, and that no more can be expected to arrive from America until the end of August. This is the third time within a year that the community has had to deplore the want of this 'necessary of life' in these parts.—Mr. Moore, the Ice Agent, has addressed a letter to the 'Telegraph,' in which he states that this 'very unpleasant state of the concern' has been brought about by three causes, namely, the exceeding high freights at Boston; the losses sustained by the melting of the ice cargoes of the last two vessels—they having made unusually long passages;—and there being no room in the present ice house to store a full annual supply of the article. With respect to the last, Mr. Moore, however, states that 'there appears at length some hope that the site of an additional building will be granted by Government.'—The next ice ship expected is the 'Equator,' the lower hold only of which vessel has been chartered for the large sum of 13,500 Rupees.

Selections.

RIGHTS OF HINDOO CONVERTS.

MADRAS SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LUTCHMEE UMMALL.

On Friday last, 6th June, Mr Smyth moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the production of Lutchmee Ummall upon two affidavits, one by Andrew Philip Streenavassa, (formerly V. Streenavassa Iyengar,) husband of Lutchmee, and the other by Venkata Ravana Cuarryar, who stood in the

relation of guardian to Streenavassa and his brothers and sisters, after their father's death, which occurred above 12 years ago. The substance of the affidavits was shortly this that Streenavassa was upwards of 21 and his wife upwards of 15; that they had been first married 11 years ago; that on the 13th April 1851, Streenavassa was baptized and received into the Christian Church, (after due previous instruction,) and that for nine months previous thereto, he and his wife had lived as man and wife in the house of V. R. Charryare his guardian; that while Streenavassa was preparing himself for Baptism, and on the 4th or 5th of April, his wife's father went to his guardian's house, and, after asking permission of the guardian of Streenavassa's mother, took away his daughter Lutchmee, Streenavassa's wife, to his own house: that Streenavassa had made more than one attempt to see his wife, and had always been repulsed; that he was informed and believed that she was locked up in her father's house against her will, and was willing to return to him; and that he and Mr. V. Seth Sam had at last succeeded in seeing the father at the Government Office, when he declined answering their questions, and would not say whether his daughter was with him or not.

Sir W. Burton ordered the writ so issue, returnable (as was requested, and no objection made,) at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the next day

On Saturday accordingly the return was made, Mr Salmon appearing in support of it, and the Advocate General and Mr Smyth in support of the writ.

Mr. Smyth moved that the return be read—and it was read accordingly, being a denial by the father, Iyoolloo Iyengar that his daughter was then, or ever had been, in his custody It appeared subsequently that he had made an affidavit supporting the return, and swearing that neither he nor any one by his order had ever exercised any constraint over Lutchmee, but not otherwise meeting the affidavits on the other side. At the conclusion of reading the return, it was intimated that Lutchmee was in Court, ready to appear, and she came forward on being called for.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court clearly and succinctly. As the wife had appeared, he would waive all discussion about the return and the form of it. He had simply now to move that the wife be delivered to her husbands There was no imputation made against either party; it was a case of a wife who, after her husband had changed his religion, had been separated from him by no act of either his or hers, but through the interference of others, and the husband, against whom no charge was or could be made, merely asked to have his wife back. He believed from his instructions that the wife was willing to return, if allowed, freely and unbiassed by others, to judge for herself—but however this might be, it could not affect the judgment of the Court. The law was settled, that where a wife expressed a decided intention of abandoning her husband, without being able to allege cruelty or ill usage on his part, he had a right to her custody to prevent her doing so. This had been settled after mature discussion by a full Court, so late as 1840, 'in re Cochrane' reported in the 8th Dowling. The learned Counsel then went into and commented on the case.

Mr. Smyth followed briefly on the same side. The case made by the husband was uncontradicted, and no charge was made against the husband except that which the Court would not suffer to be made matter of charge, viz., that he had become a Christian. It thus fell clearly within the rule of Cochrane's case. As Mr. Salmon, in answer to the Court, had said he appeared for the father only, he submitted whether Mr. Salmon could be heard in support of any objection to the wife's return to her husband. The father could be heard only to excuse himself, not to ask that his daughter should be delivered to him.

Mr. Salmon, on rising, was again asked by the Court for whom he appeared, and said he was now instructed to appear for Lutchmee also. [Sir W. Burton. As regards the father, you can only be heard in the way of excuse.] Mr. Salmon then said, that he apprehended the case would, when carefully looked into, be found no such matter of course affair as it seemed to appear to his learned friend. [We regret much that the brevity of our notes quite prevents our doing justice to the very fluent, forcible, and ingenious argument of the learned Counsel—we can only offer an outline]. The first and main point was, by what law was the case to be decided. The applicant was a Hindoo, his wife was a Hindoo, the applicant's alleged rights arose out of a marriage contracted by two Hindoos under Hindoo law, and a marriage was clearly a contract, and the Charter was express that in all questions of contract, Hindoos should have their case decided by Hindoo law. If he were well founded in these points, there was an end of the case, for Streenavassa's own affidavit showed that he had left the Hindoo religion, and embraced Christianity. He felt sincerely for his case, and for the hardships the change entailed, and he respected those who dared to encounter this for the truth's sake, but at present he had only to consider the law of the case. By Hindoo law Streenavassa was an apostate, an outcaste, civiliter mortuus, his wife was regarded as a widow, and the next heir succeeded to his estate. How could such a person, by Hindoo law, have any rights, much less set the law in motion to enforce them. He was even worse off than an excommunicated man, or an outlaw under the English law. [Here the learned Counsel read several extracts from Sir T. Strange's Hindoo law, shewing the state of a Hindoo apostate, and from Bracton, shewing that of an excommunicated person.] But even by, English law, the cases cited in the decision so much relied on by the other side, shewed that an English husband might lose his rights. 1stly, in case of cruel usage, actual or reasonably apprehended: and 2ndly, when he had voluntarily surrendered them, as in the cases given, by consenting to a Deed of separation, and he contended that the principles of both those exceptions applied to the present case. What greater cruelty could there be, than to place so young a woman in a position which could forcibly separate her for ever, as the vilest of outcasts, from her father, mother, brothers, sisters, and all her kin, nay all of her creed and language? As to the husband's voluntary surrender of his marital rights, that was clearly demonstrable. He acquired those rights under Hindoo law, by a contract framed according to that law, which was in substance that if he continued a Hindoo he should have those rights, but that if he apostatized from the Hindoo religion he should lose them all. He had chosen deliberately, with his eyes open, the better part, from conviction, and with a sincerity entitled to all respect, but he must not shrink now from the penalty, he must submit to the test of his sincerity—he must not, by force, compel one not influenced by his convictions, to encounter the privations, the grievous trials, which he had chosen to encounter.

Sir W. Burton.—Mr. Salmon, before you sit down, I would call your attention to the late Legislative Act. You have slightly alluded to it, but I should much wish to hear you on it more fully.

Mr. Salmon was obliged to the Court for calling his attention to the Act (No. XXI. of 1850,) he had not forgotten it, but he had only slightly alluded to it because it was clear to his mind that it did not apply to a case like the present. True, the Act did contain the provision that no 'law or usage' should militate against the 'rights' of a Convert, but tota re-perspecta, and having especial reference to the Preamble and the Act which Act XXI. extended, it seemed clear to him that it was rights of property and inheritance only that the Act referred to. On any other construction, it annulled the whole Hindoo law of contracts, where converts were concerned, and might well occasion a widespread agitation amongst the Natives.

The Advocate General replied, [our notes here are, we regret, still more defective; we cannot pretend to give even an outline]. He could not assent to his learned friend's propositions, ingeniously enough put forward, but which he could hardly think he seriously believed. He could not admit that this was a question of contract, though he freely admitted marriage itself was a Civil contract: it was a question of the right of a husband to the control of his wife, for that Lutchmee was the wife of Streenavassa, was not attempted to be denied. This was not a question of contract. But besides this, he could undertake to satisfy the Court, that neither the English law, as regarded an excommunicated person, or the Hindoo law as regarded a person changing his religion, operated as his learned friend had laid down. The English law might to a certain extent debar an excommunicated person of the means of enforcing his right to access to the personal comforts of matrimony; but it did not destroy the marriage bond; it did not destroy those rights which involved duties to others; it did not prevent him from protecting and having the care of his wife and children. The Ecclesiastical Courts indeed attached great weight to excommunication, but the Common Law regarded it very differently. So, as regarded Hindoo law, nothing could be more vague and contradictory than their books, as to what made a man an outcast. According to the stricter works, every Hindoo living was an outcast, for no one ever had or could fulfil all the rites which some works prescribed as absolutely essential. According to some, disobedience to the commands of the head men of any caste made a man an outcast. Were the nation of Sikhs outcasts? Were all like Rammohum Roy and Dwarkanauth Tagore, and the thousands who had adopted their views, outcast? How was the fact to be ascertained? In English law, in case of a Plea that the Plaintiff was an excommunicated person, that must be supported by a Certificate from the Bishop, on a requisition from the Court—but here, what had the Court before it? Nothing at all! [The learned Counsel went into these points very fully.] In fine, the case was clear, both by English and Hindoo laws, even formerly, but since Act XXI of 1850, there was no longer room even for a question—that Act was

framed expressly to meet cases like the present, and so the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay had ruled in a case precisely similar—but as to this he spoke only from information.

SIR WILLIAM BURTON.—The question now before me, I consider as the most important that has ever come before the Supreme Court. I have no hesitation in the matter, although feeling its vital importance as I do, in performing the duty imposed on me by the law, whatever may be the consequence. I have given the matter the best and fullest consideration I could, and shall give my reasons to the best of my ability, and leave the rest in His hands who overrules all things for good.

The jurisdiction which I now sit here to exercise, is a most important and salutary one—to examine summarily on complaint made, and give redress, in all cases where the liberty of the subject is involved, or his rights affecting that liberty infringed. Some rights are of so srored and delicate a nature that nothing but summary relief would be of any avail, and so deeply has the Common Law felt this, that this writ has run from time immemorial. All cases where a person is restrained from the free exercise of of his rights, come under this jurisdiction. As for Hindoo Law, in its full extent, and in circumstances like these there, is no Court here to administer it and carry it out, and happy may the Hindoos deem themselves that their persons and property are protected by the law of England, by the principles of the Common Law, and some times of statute laws which as a body have taken the place of their own law.

In some instances, in deference to the usages and prejudices of Hindoos and Mahomedans, the Royal Charter directs the Supreme Courts to decide according to their laws, in matters on Contract and Inheritance, and as Mr. Salmon has justly observed, marriage is undoubtedly a contract and the Charter applies to contracts; but is the present question one of Contract? No. There is no question now whether there is a marriage—the question is as to the husband's rights over his wife, and if we are to decide this by Hindoo law, the result would probably be that his rights are absolute in the highest degree. But this is not a pure question of contract.

It has been assumed that loss of caste excludes a person from all association with his fellow men; that he must be considered as dead; and excommunication was a tyrnnous law, imposed by a tyrannous Priesthood, bearing in too many respects no small resemblance to that of the Hindoos, and it's working was most grievous—it's object might almost be said to bear the "caput lupinum". It may be granted that excommunication and exclusion from caste are as bad one as the other if exercised as contended for—but as to exclusion from caste, Hindoos having separate caste, may unquestionably exclude any one from association with them; any community may do that: but when a man so excluded comes into Court and claims his rights there, and the question is raised whether the Court is to carry out the principle of excommunication, it must decide that though a party or community may refuse to associate with another, they cannot take away any of that other party's rights.

The party may, in one sense—the original sense—be an apostate, i. e., one who has turned from one thing to another; but if it is used as a reproach, we must remember that a turning like this is a turning from darkness to light, a re-turning to that light of Christianity, which in ancient times unquestionably was widely spread abroad in India—and this is what is here called apostacy.

It is indeed a turning from the customs of his associates, but does this lose him his right? No. Nothing in Hindoo Law says that Marriage is dissoluble. The wife ceases to belong to her father's family, her existence is incorporated with her husband; she can look only to him; if he dies, it is to his relations she must look to for even maintenance, and with them she must reside: she is estranged by law from her father's family, and has no claim on them until her husband's family are shown to be unable to maints in her. I have no doubt whatever that there is no law in this land, that can dissolve the nuptial contract. If a Christian should turn Mussulman, this would not release his wife; and so, with the Hindoo, change of faith does not invalidate the contract.

The Hindoo law is that Marriage is indissoluble. I would adopt Sir E. Gambier's words, alluded to by Mr. Salmon: the same law as applies in this case, is that which would prevail if a Christian had embraced Mahomedanism. There is no distinction. I have no right to say this man has forfeited his civil rights, yet must do so unless I declare that his wife must be delivered to him. Were he suing on a contract for goods sold, or for work and labour, must I declare him incapable of doing so?—If he has not lost that right, by what principle can it be made out that he has lost this?

As for excommunication, the opnion of the nation has laughed that to scorn, and made it obsolete, hundreds of years ago, but the 33rd Geo. 3rd extinguished even the form and name of it, and the like has been lately done in this country, by the Act XXI of 1850.

However the case might be under the old Hindoo Law, that has ceased to be law in cases like the present. Act XXI. of 1850 is the Great Charter of religious freedom for all inhabitants of British India; no change of religion can now forfeit a man's right. The people may rage at first, but on reflection they will find that as I have said, this Act is the Indian Charter of Religious freedom, imposing no restraint on any one's conscience—an Act for which all should be devoutly grateful to Providence.

I don't say it relieves my mind, for even without it I should have no doubt, but this Act leaves no room for question, and while I sit here, no man's rights shall be endangered for his religious opinions.

I have not examined, or questioned this young woman.—This is not like the cases referred to, a case of parental authority, with or without infancy; it is the stronger and clearer case of husband and wife, without even a suggestion that this young woman, or any one on her behalf, apprehends anything like ill usage. A wife's virtue is safe only under her husband's protection; there is her proper place. This young woman must necessarily have been much influenced by her relatives with whom she lived these last two months, so I shall make no inquiry, but simply order her to be restored to her husband.

Let her be delivered to her husband.

In conclusion, I would ask all present to put it to their own hearts, what has this young man done to merit expulsion from his fellow men, and forfeiture of his civil rights, or to condemn this young woman to perpetual widowhood?—Spectator, June 9.

INDIA MISSIONS.

The following interesting article on India missions is taken from "The Missionary Herald of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Missionary Herald,' and other periodicals of the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' and have been struck with the similarity of their Reports from the mission field in India to those which we are accustomed to receive ourselves. The Missionaries from America are pursuing the very same course, and adopting the same measures, as our own, and they are obviously exercised with kindred feelings of disappointment and hope. It is pleasant to think we are not alone in so wide a field. We may well, indeed, say, even while the whole number of Missionaries from all the Churches is contemplated, 'What are these among so many?' Yet the eye can rest on a little company here and another there, and, connecting their labours with the promises of the Divine blessing, we can anticipate the time when they shall approach nearer and nearer to one another, and the whole land shall eventually be brought under the appliances of Christian ordinances. *At present there is not one Missionary in India to every million of the heathen population.* Now, even at home, with all our advantages, what could the ministry do if it were so disproportionate to the people? And what a fearful case do we assume we have made out, when, in any locality, we show there are a few hundred or thousand persons without the advantages of a fully equipped ministry. When it is told there are some hundred thousand in the city of Glasgow, and some twenty thousand in Belfast, who are not brought under the regular ministration of the Word, how is our zeal excited? And what pains do we argue ought to be taken to remedy a state of things so distressing? It is right, too, that we should thus feel and estimate the destitution of so many of our fellow-countrymen, and we should never rest until such a state of things is improved. Yet, what is it when brought into comparison with India? There are millions of our fellow-creatures there without any means of Christian instruction. They are our fellow-subjects, whom God has committed to the care of Britain, that they may be taught the religion of Jesus. They have not only no teachers, but no Bibles—no Sabbaths, no means of grace. It is as if there were just three ministers in Scotland, or eight in Ireland, or some dozen in England, and these countries without Bibles or education! What could such a company do against a host so mighty? Is it to be wondered at that our Missionaries feel themselves oppressed with the burden that is laid upon them? Is it reasonable, in the Church at home, to indulge high expectation of the rapid progress and splendid triumphs of the Gospel in India? We have done nothing to warrant any such expectations; and we should only stand amazed when we see that God has owned our messengers at all. Yet we do not despair. We know the Lord can save by many or few; we will not readily forget the victory of Gideon, and the manner of it. The number of his followers must be reduced, that the glory may be all the Lord's. Israel may walk round Jericho still, and it shall fall before the blowing of the Gospel trumpets. The success in India has been great, in proportion to the means employed. The success at home, in the conversion of souls, taking into account the number of labourers, bears no proportion to what has been realized in the foreign field of missions. There has been more sense of Divine dependance, and greater earnestness in seeking it, and the result has been proportionate. At present a new and bright prospect is opening in the training of many nativ youths for the ministry of the Gospel. To this object all th missions, from whatever country, sent out, are directing the

attention. In no other way can an adequate ministry ever be provided for such a field; but in this way very much may be done. A native can labour more] efficiently than a European or American: he can continue his labours, when the others must yield to the climate and repose. The expense is vastly less for their support: the whole outlay of tedious and expensive voyages is avoided. They can adapt themselves to the native mind in a way beyond the power of any foreigner. A good beginning has been made, and there is a fair prospect of rapid progress in securing such an agency. But Europeans and Americans must be there, to direct and control the education of all such, for years to come:—eventually this must be the grand employment of the foreign missionaries. Everything conspires, therefore, to urge us to the utmost efforts in this work of attempting the evangelization of India. We are urged by necessity on the one hand, and encouraged by animating prospects on the other. Let Britain and America be the two witnesses for the Lord, in the wide field of continental India. America is putting us to shame in some departments of her missionary efforts. She has more missionaries on the Continent of Europe than any other nation: she is ever strengthening the bands that have been sent out to India. We present our readers with a specimen of their report, in the following brief extracts. They will feel as if they were reading the communications of our own beloved missionaries. We are the more desirous to give these extracts, as we have been invited to make an interchange of papers by our American brethren. We are desirous to show them that we do not merely acquiesce in this proposal, which has come from them, but that we rejoice in it greatly, and shall be glad to enrich our pages occasionally with such intelligence as they may furnish. In the meantime, we present the extracts, and leave them to speak for themselves:—

VISIT OF DR. AND MR. H. M. SCUDDER TO CONJEVERAM.

"May 25.'—This has been a busy day. Nine hours have been spent in preaching to twenty-eight companies, containing four hundred and twelve persons. At one time, while we were speaking about the sin of worshipping idols, a man exclaimed, 'I no longer worship idols; I ceased from it two years ago.' Being interested in this avowal, we conversed with him, and elicited the following statement:—Two years ago, while passing the school-house of the Free Scotch missionaries in this place, he saw a crowd collected; and, drawing near, he stopped and listened. A missionary who was then here on a visit to the school, was preaching through an interpreter on the folly of idolatry. This man then heard that Jesus, the Son of God, was the only true object of worship, and that idols were lies. He never heard preaching at any other time; yet he says that he determined to forsake the worship of idols, and has done so. We asked him how it happened that his forehead was smeared with ashes, if he had given up his idols. He answered that he rubbed on ashes to escape persecution at home; but that he no longer bowed down to idols. This fact shows what an impression a heathen may receive from once hearing the Gospel, even through an interpreter."

[*We omit the other extracts for want of space.—Editor Bombay Guardian.*]

Civil.

NOTIFICATION.

POONA COLLEGE.

TRANSLATION EXHIBITIONS.

With reference to Rule 9 of the Rules of the Poona College, contained in the Notification of the Board of Education, of the 6th ultimo, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th idem, No. 19, Notice is hereby given, that the Principal and Council of Professors will hold an Examination of competitors for the four Translation Exhibitions which have been founded in the College, on the 18th proximo.

The qualifications required are, a critical knowledge of English and of Marathi, with a competent knowledge of Sanscrit, and ability to translate from English into Marathi grammatically, and idiomatically.

Candidates are requested to give in their names to the Principal of the College by the 15th proximo.

(Signed) THOMAS CANDY, Major.
Principal Poona College.

By order of the Board of Education,
M. STOVELL,
Secretary.

Poona College, 2nd June 1851.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Military Officers in Civil employ will in future apply through the Civil Department alone, to which they are attached, for leave *within* the limits of the Presidency.

Applications from Officers so circumstanced for leave *beyond* the limits of the Presidency must be preferred and disposed of in the Military Department, but in the latter case, the Officer is bound to obtain, in the first instance through the Civil Department, permission to prefer his application in the Military Department, except in cases of certified illness, when, to obviate the consequences of delay, the latter condition may if necessary be dispensed with, the Officer, on the day of his making application to the Military Department, merely notifying to the head of the Civil Department in which he may be serving, that he has so done. In this case the head of the Department will immediately make to Government, through the proper channel, the same remarks in support of, or against, the application, that he would have made had it been preferred through him.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1851.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1851.

Captain D'Oyly T. Compton, Superintendent of the Grasekwar Contingent, and Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, received charge of that appointment on the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle 25th June 1851.

Mr. W. E. Frere is confirmed in the appointment of Agent for the Right Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, from the 11th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1851.

Mr. R. Hardy, First Assistant Collector of Kaira is placed in permanent charge of the Kuppurwunj, Thasra, and Muhoonda Talookas of that Collectorate.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Kaira is placed in permanent charge of the Nepar and Borsud Talookas of that Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1851.

Mr. H. Young, Collector of Customs and Opium Agent at the Presidency, is allowed an extension, up to 10th proximo, under the provisions of Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd April last.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1851.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, Acting Collector of Poona, has been allowed to remain in the Districts on general duty, until the 10th instant.

Mufihar Succarati, Mamlutdar of Broach, to officiate as Dufturdar of Surat, during the absence on special duty of Jeybhaee Hurreebhaee.

Narayen Abajee Rundeeve, Third Class Mamlutdar, of the Malwan Talooka, in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, to be First Class Mamlutdar of Soourndroog, in the same Zillah.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1851,

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Kane, Western Bheel Agent, under date the 11th March last, is further extended for one day, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant F. W. M. Atkins, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the Khandeish Bheel Corps, vice Lieutenant D'Arcy, allowed a furlough to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1851.

Yeshwunt Rao Mahadeo Jettar, is appointed Government Pleader in the Dharwar Adawlut, for the Dharwar and Belgaum Collectorates.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1851.

Mr. R. Parker, Acting Post Master of Poona, having resumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 31st ultimo, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1851.

Merwanjee Sorabjee has been permitted to resign his appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Military.

BOMBAY GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER WYLLIE, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 21st June 1851.

2. At a District Court Martial held at Bombay, on the twenty second day of May 1851, and of which Major Stuart, 14th Regt. N. I., is President, Sub-Conductor John Buchan, of the Ordnance Department, was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of a Warrant officer, in having at the Grand Arsenal, at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of April 1851, when in Temporary Charge of the Armoury of that Establishment, secretly taken from the top of a Cupboard (3) three Musket Locks, the property of Government, and concealed the same about his person with the intent of appropriating them to his own use and purpose.

(Signed.) S. TURNBULL, Bt. Major,
Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 6th May 1851.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence before it, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he, the Prisoner, Sub-Conductor John Buchan, of the Ordnance Department, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Revised Sentence.—The Court, having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified, does adjudge him, the prisoner, Sub-Conductor John Buchan of the Ordnance Department, to be reduced to the rank and pay of a Gunner of Artillery, and further that he undergo imprisonment with hard labor for the space of six (6) calendar months.

(Signed) C. S. STUART, Major,
14th Regt. N. I., and President.

Bombay, 7th June 1851.

The Court most respectfully recommend that the Prisoner, Sub-Conductor John Buchan, of the Ordnance Department, be discharged the service with ignominy.

(Signed) C. S. STUART, Major,
14th Regt. N. I., President.

Bombay, 7th June, 1851.

Poona, 11th June, 1851.

Confirmed.

The Court in its Revised sentence having omitted to award forfeiture of all claim to Pension on discharge, I am prevented attending to its recommendation that the Prisoner should be discharged the service with ignominy.

(Sd.) J. GRAY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

3. The imprisonment with hard labour, awarded to the Prisoner, is to be carried into effect in the House of Correction.

4. The District Court Martial, of which Major Stewart, 14th Regt. N. I., is President, will re-assemble at the Mess Room, Fort George, at 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon next.

5. The following Circular memorandum, dated Head Quarters, Poona, 20th June 1851, is published for information and guidance:—"The Judge Advocate General to the Forces in Great Britain having recently had occasion

to notice several irregularities in the Proceedings of Courts Martial held in this Presidency, attention is called to the following observations, having reference to these Proceedings.

"The Prisoner in each case was asked—Have you any objections to any of the officers present sitting as Members on your Court Martial, but it is expressly enacted by the 14th Section of the Mutiny Act, that in all trials by Court Martial, as soon as the President and other officers appointed to serve thereon shall be assembled, their Names shall be read over in the hearing of the Prisoner, who shall thereon be asked if he objects to being tried by the President or by any of such officers.

"The Examinations in chief are recorded in the Proceedings, but it does not appear, as it ought to do, that the Prisoner in either case cross-examined or declined to cross-examine the Witnesses.

"When a Soldier is put under stoppages, the sentence should conclude in conformity with the 33rd Section of the Mutiny Act, and thus, after satisfying the charges for his messing and washing, so much only of his pay will be stopped and applied as shall leave him a residue at the least of one penny a day.

"In all sentences of forfeiture of pay for habitual drunkenness, the forfeiture should be awarded before any sentence of imprisonment, as it is consequent on, and inseparably from, a conviction of habitual drunkenness; the imprisonment being the additional punishment. Vide 78 article of war."

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1851.

No. 352 of 1851.—Lieutenant W. L. Webb, of the 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 353 of 1851.—Captain Hebbert, Executive Engineer, Poona Division, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, Captain Reynolds performing the duties of his office during his absence, and on his responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1851.

No. 354 of 1851.—Captain T. Eyre, Pay Master Northern Division, is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 30th instant, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

No. 355 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) F. Schuler to be Colonel, vice Russell, C. B., deceased.—Date of rank, 28th April 1851.

Senior Major A. Rowland to be Lieut. Col., vice Schuler promoted.—Do. do.

Captain (Bt. Major) H. W. Tresslyan to be Major, 1st Lieut. C. J. Bruce to be Captain, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Battiscombe to be 1st Lieut., in succession to Rowland, promoted.—Do, do.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the Regiment of Artillery, vice Battiscombe promoted.

Francis Swanson.—Rank as 2nd Lieut. in the Regt., 28th April 1851, Army, 11th Dec. 1849.

No. 357 of 1851.—Captain E. Skipper, of the 7th Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1851.

No. 359 of 1851.—Captain H. J. Barr, Military Pay Master at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence for ten days on private affairs, from the 18th instant, Captain C. M. Barrow performing the duties of his Office during his absence and on his responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 23d June 1851.

No. 358 of 1851.—Ensign A. G. St. J. Mildmay, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is appointed Acting Assist. to the Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

No. 361 of 1851.—Captain T. Eyre, Paymaster N. D. A., is allowed leave of absence from the 25th June to the 31st October next to proceed to Egypt on private affairs.

No. 362 of 1851.—Ensign G. A. Muttlebury, of the 29th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for one year, without pay on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1851.

No. 363 of 1851.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 628, of the 3rd December 1849, Captain T. H. Godfrey, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed to reside and receive his pay at the Neilgherry Hills, instead of at Wynaad.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1851.

No. 364 of 1851.—Bt. Major F. K. Skinner, of the 9th Regiment N. I., Deputy Judge Advocate General, is appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Oglivie deceased.—Date of appointment, 18th June 1851.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June 1851.

At a Native Genl. Court Martial assembled at Poona, on Tuesday the 10th day of June 1851, and of which Subedar Major and Bahadoor Ismail Beg, of the 3rd Regiment N. I., is President, private Chand Khan, of the 27th Regiment N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

Private Chand Khan, General No. 790, of the 1st Company 27th Regiment N. I., confined upon the following charge:—

For having, within the Military Cantonment of Poona, on or about the night of the 24th April 1851, and between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock or thereabouts, broken into the dwelling house of Lieut. Edward Augustine Law, 1st Bombay European Regiment. (Fusiliers) with intent to rob.

(Sd.) A. TROWARD, Lieut. Col., Comdg. 27th Regt. N. I.

Camp Poona, 24th April 1851.

Adj. Genl's Office, Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 30th May 1851.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that Private Chand Khan, General No. 790, of the 1st Company 27th Regiment N. I., is guilty of the charge brought against him.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the Prisoner guilty as above specified, and having received evidence of his general good character, do adjudge him, Private Chand Khan, general No. 790, of the 1st Company 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

(Sd.) H. RICHARDS, Capt.,
Offg. Judge Advocate.

(Sd.) ISMAIL BEG, Subedar,
Major, Bahadoor, and President.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Sd.) J. GAMY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 16th June 1851.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the Major General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, which is to have effect from the 17th instant, and the Prisoner is to be struck on the strength of the 27th Regt. N. I. from the 16th instant.

Head Quarters, Poona, 18th June, 1851.

2. The following arrangement in the Subordinate Medical Department is made:—

Assistant Apothecary Hayter, of the Convalescent Hospital, Mahableshwur is attached to Her Majesty's 10th Royal Hussars, and Assistant Apothecary Pinto, of that Corps, is transferred to the Establishment.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff.—Brevet Major W. S. Adams, Assistant Quarter Master General, Scinde Division, from 28th May until the departure for Kurrachee of the first Steamer of the season, to remain at Bombay and the Deccan, on private affairs.

14th Regt. Madras N. I.—(Brevet Major) C. F. Le Hardy, from 10th July to 31st Aug., in extension, to remain at Belgaum, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 18th June 1851.

Unposted Ensign J. S. D. Bolton and Cadet Robert Macready, are attached to do duty, the former with the 3rd Regt. N. I., and the latter with the 27th Regt. N. I., at Poona, and directed to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) J. HALS, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.
Deputy Adjutant-Generals' Office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June 1851.

Lieutenant T. Walsh, H. M. 8th Foot, having arrived from England on the 16th June 1851, is attached to the Wing of H. M. 78th Highlanders, at Bombay, to do duty.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General
Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,
(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, Major, Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay

Head Quarters, Poona 23rd June, 1851.

1. Ensign W. Hicks, of the 24th Regiment N. I., is attached to do duty with the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., until the opening of the season.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS,

Head Quarters, Madras, 5th June, 1850.

At a General Court Martial holden at Bangalore, on Thursday, the 24th day of April 1851, and continued by adjournment to Thursday, the 22d day of May following.

Ensign Samuel Sexton, of H. M. 94th Regt., was arrriigned upon the following Charge.

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having at Cannanore, between the 17th September 1849 and the 15th April 1850, wilfully, maliciously, and calumniously originated and circulated a false report, highly to the prejudice of the character of Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, of H. M. 94th Regt., to the effect that in a conversation, he, Ensign Samuel Sexton, had with the said Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, the latter gave him to understand that he had been employed by Brigadier H. R. Milner, Commanding Malabar and Canara, to procure for him, for illicit purposes, a woman then at the Public Bungalow at Cannanore, and moreover that he, Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, had read to him, Ensign Samuel Sexton, a note purporting to be from Brigadier H. R. Milner to himself, containing a request that he would assist him, Brigadier H. R. Milner, in compassing his purposes with the woman in question, such report so originated and circulated by him, Ensign S. Sexton, being altogether false and unfounded; no such note ever having had existence.

Second Instance.—In having at Cannanore, on the 20th April 1850, when waited on by Lieuts. G. Mahon and D. H. Blair, both of H. M. 94th Regt., and told by those Officers that the report set forth in the 1st Instance of the Charge had become generally known in the Cantonment of Cannanore, and that it had been stated that he, Ensign S. Sexton, was the originator of it, at first denied that such report had been originated by him, but subsequently acknowledged that he had originated the report in question, falsely stating at the same time that Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan had read to him, Ensign S. Sexton, the note alluded to in the 1st instance of the charge, and further that he, Ensign S. Sexton, had seen the signature at the bottom of the note, which he was prepared to swear was Brigadier H. R. Milner's.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War,
(Signed) R. W. N. VAUGHAN, Lieut.,
H. M. 94th Regiment.

Cannanore, 16th June, 1850.

Upon which Charge, the Court came to the following decision. The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in his defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner Ensign Samuel Sexton, of H. M. 94th Regiment, is,

Finding on the 1st Instance of the charge.—Not guilty of the 1st Instance of the charge.

Finding on the 2nd Instance of the charge.—Not guilty of the 2nd Instance of the charge, and doth therefore acquit him.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) G. H. E. BERKELEY, Lt. Genl.

Head Quarters, Madras, 14th June, 1851.

Ensign Samuel Sexton is to be released from arrest, and directed to to rejoin his Regiment. This order is to be entered in the General Order Book and read at the head of every Regiment in Her Majesty's Service on the Establisment of Fort George.

By Order of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. H. E. Berkeley, C. B.

(Sd) T. S. PRATT, Lieut. Col.,
D. A. G. H. M. Forces.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1851.

No. 67 of 1851.—Mr William Henry Carpendale, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the necessary Examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate, from the 25th November 1850.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1851.

No. 68 of 1851.—Mr James Boughey Bewsher, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the "St. Abbs," on the 15th inst.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th June, 1851.

Mr Hunter, Midshipman of the Constance, having arrived by the Berenice, is to be Ordered to the Dockyard, in Superintendency, for the purpose of studying at Butcher's Island.

Lieutenants Manners, Constable, and Provisional Lieutenant Child, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the Steam Vessel Berenice, are directed to join the Hastings as Supernumeraries.

Mr Lewis Gwyn Lewis, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived from England, by the Ship Ann Mitchell, is directed to join the Hastings as Supernumerary.

Mr Barnes, Midshipman of the Ajdaha, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin that Vessel.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
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Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th June 1851.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Accession, the H. C. Vessels in Harbour will dress Ships with all Flags, and the Hastings will fire a Royal Salute at 1 P. M.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th June 1851.

Mr Barron, Midshipman of the Feroze, having been reported fit for duty is directed to join the Auckland.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st June, 1851.

Lieut. Manners, supernumerary on board the Hastings, was permitted, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 14th instant.

Lieut W. L. King, Supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Auckland.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

Mr Lushington Osburn, Captain's Clerk, of the Constance, who arrived by the Berenice, and was permitted to reside on shore, for the benefit of his health, on the 18th instant.

(Sd.) J. C. Hawkins, Captain, Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

Birth.—At Baroda, on the 9th June, the wife of Capt. W. H. Godfrey 17th Regt. N. I., of a son. At Tankerville, Girgaum, on Friday the 13th June, the wife of Mr. W. Johnson, of a daughter. At Ahmednuggur, on the 19th June, the wife of R. White, Esq., C. S., of a Son.

Death.—On the 23rd June, Mr. R. G. Collier, aged 41 years and 1 month; leaving a disconsolate widow and five children to lament their loss. At Taunah on the 24th June, on his way to the Presidency on leave, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. E. Wilkinson, 21st Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—June 21st, Ship Good Success, R. A. Hunt, from China 18th April, and Singapore 8th May. Ship Victory, W. C. Mallen, from New Zealand 26th April. 22nd, Barque Margaret Skelly, David Topping from London 11th February, and Cape Town 15th May. 23rd. Ship Thomas Campbell, Thomas Clark, from Greenock 12th, March. 24th, Ship David Malcolm, A. Sinclair, from London 8th March.

Departures.—June 17th and O. S. N. Co.'s Str. Singapore J. W. Purchase, to Point de Galle Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ship Anne Armstrong, J. Williams, to China. H. C. Steamer Feroze, Commander J. W. Young, to the Laccadives 20th, Ship Stree Rajahswaree, C. J. Denham, to Calcutta. 22nd, Ship Emperor, J. H. Day, to Liverpool. Ship Beloochee A. Miller, to Liverpool. 23rd, Ship Tinto, S. Hicks, to London. Ship Sir Howard Douglas, W. Snell, to Liverpool. June 25th, H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Commander W. C. Barker, to Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Singapore, to China :—Habib Dawood, with one native servant; and 69 Lascars.

Per Ann Armstrong, to China :—Mrs. Donnell; Miss. Cotes; and Mr. Donnell.

Per Margaret Skelly, from London :—Mr. Robert Topping.—From the Cape :—Mrs. Eager, and family, with a native Ayah.

Per Good Success, from China :—Mrs. Marett and family; Mr. Marett; and twelve natives.

Per Victory, from New Zealand :—Mr. Hill.

Per Thomas Campbell, from Greenock :—Mr. Peter Clark.

Per Steamer Ajdaha to Aden Lieutenant Webb 14th Regt. N. I., Doctor J. Drever, Madras Army; Captain C. H. Morse, Ho. Invalids; Lieutenant R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th Regt. M. N. I.—Second Class :—Mumbaruoh Bin Hussain, to Aden.

Wednesday, June 25.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 16th to the 22nd June (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
June	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
16	29·708	29·659	80·0	87·0	77·0	82·0	2	0·17
17	·745	·683	79·0	88·3	77·0	82·0	0	0·04
18	·710	·610	81·0	86·4	77·0	81·0	0	0·00
19	·763	·713	82·5	87·5	79·0	81·4	0	0·01
20	·786	·723	82·5	90·5	78·0	82·0	0	0·00
21	·782		80·0	87·5	77·0	80·0	25	1·04
22		·683						0·01
							Total Rain....	1·27

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 16th.—Cirri and Nimbus, light rain.
Do 17th— „ „ „
Do 18th.—Nimbi scattered, light showers.
Do 19th— „ „ „
Do 20th— „ „ „
Do 21st.—Dense Nimbi, heavy showers of rain.
Do 22nd— „ „ light showers.
—Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 23rd June, 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do.....4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... } Not exceeding 3 months { 5 per ct. per annm.
On Commercial Bills..... } { 9 do do
On Loans on Government Notes... } { 8 do do
On Loans Goods, &c..... } { 10 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ....at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight... ....at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ....at 2s. 0d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight... ..... } at 1s. 11¾d. do
On Scotland at 1 days' sight..... ..... } at 1s. 11¾d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } at 1s. 11¾d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

Commercial.

Bombay, 26th June, 1851.

EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Document Bills..... 2s. 1¼d. @ 2s. 1⅜d. „
Bank Rates..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Ditto..... 3 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d.
Ditto..... 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d.
Ditto..... 1 ditto 2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta.....60 days' sight ½ per cent. discount.
Ditto..... 30 ditto ¼ per cent. premium.
Ditto..... Sight 1¼ „
Madras..... 30 days' 99¼
Ditto.....Sight 99½
China..... ...60 days' 214

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....Rs.	1,000	6 ₱ ct.	20 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank..... „	500	7 do.	15½ disct. sales.
Commercial Bank..... „	500	7 do.	10 discount.
Agra Bank..... „	500	3 do.	par.
Apollo Press Co..... „	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 15,400
Colaba ditto..... „	7,000	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,500
Colaba Land Co..... „	10,000	420 p. shr.	Rs. 7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co... „	500	None 52 p. ct.	disct.
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co. „	Rs. 27.	4.5.	Rs. 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ₱ Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 115 ₱ 100 Siccas.
„ Loan 1825-26 „ 107½ ₱ 100 do. } Nomi-
„ Loan 1829-30 „ 107½ ₱ 100 do. } nal.
„ Loan 1841-42 „ 105½
4 „ Loan 1832-33 „ 96 ₱ 100 Siccas 2½d.
„ Loan { 1835-36 / 1842-43 } „ 92½ @ 93

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....Rs. 10 2 as. each.
Bank of England Notes..... ... .. „ 10 per £.
Spanish Dollars..... „ 219½ a 220 per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns..... „ 212 do.
Sycee Silver..... „ 103¾ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)... ... „ 15¾ per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch... „ 15⅜ do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London..... £3 per Ton.
To Liverpool..... £2 15s. 0d.
To Clyde..... ... No quotations.
To China..... ... Rs. 14 a 15 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

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